The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

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SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1931 **VOLUME 56, NUMBER 8**

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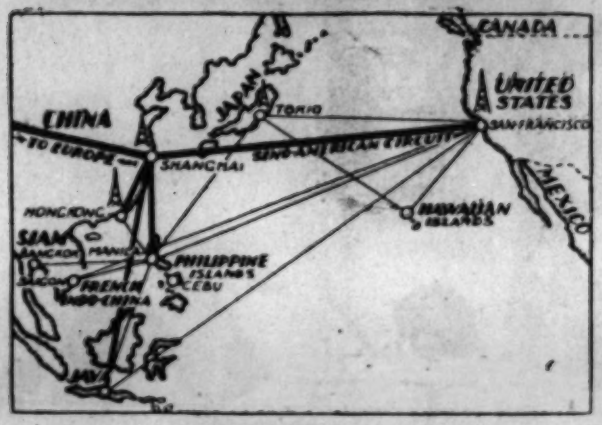

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Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China.

VOLUME 56 SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1931 NUMBER 8

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 38 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES TEN DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 38 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW HAS DISCONTINUED ALL CONNECTION WITH THE WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION, FORMERLY ITS BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE IN NEW YORK. DATING FROM MARCH 1, 1930 ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS OR INQUIRIES PERTAINING TO ADVERTISING OR SUBSCRIPTION SHOULD BE SENT DIRECT TO THE OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, No. 38 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

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FISHERIES BECOME SERIOUS FAR EASTERN PROBLEM

JAPAN'S ambition to continue as the chief fisherman of the Far East, operating in both Siberian and Chinese territorial waters, seems to have provoked a serious triangular diplomatic controversy, the ramifications of which extend from Bering Sea to the Gulf of Tonking. Japan's controversy with Soviet Russia over the question of the Siberian fisheries is an old story, but recently the question again became acute due to the action of the Soviet Far Eastern Fishery Bureau at Vladivostok in suddenly announcing the annual auction on April 20. Since negotiations over the question of the Siberian fisheries were still pending in Moscow, the action of the Soviet in suddenly announcing the auction caught the Japanese unawares. Japan therefore lodged another protest and demanded a postponement of the auction so as to enable the Japanese to participate. A *Rengo* message from Tokyo on April 18 declared that Japan would ignore Moscow's action and to avoid missing the fishery season had decided to authorize Japanese fishery companies to proceed to Siberian waters. This was practically a reiteration of Tokyo's previous threat to proceed with the fishery business without regard to Moscow's wishes. Since the U. S. S. R. has no navy in Far Eastern waters, Russia probably will be forced to submit, but while doing so may attempt to retaliate against the Japanese in some other quarter. The question of the Siberian fisheries constitutes one of the major diplomatic problems of Japan and the U. S. S. R., due to the fact that the best fishery grounds are within Soviet territorial waters. Russia's action in arbitrarily closing the Japanese bank in Vladivostok several months ago was part of the fishery controversy, due to Japan's insistence upon paying for Russian fish in depreciated Soviet currency. Moscow insisted upon payment at the official rate for the rouble, which is quoted inside Russia at 50 cents gold, but which is depreciated to about 5 cents outside Russia. Since the Japanese bank insisted upon dealing in the depreciated roubles, Moscow retaliated by closing the bank. Then a few weeks ago there was the incident in Tokyo when an irate Japanese fisherman attempted to assassinate the Soviet trade commissioner. While reports from Moscow claim that the Soviet commissioner was killed, reports from Tokyo have

been silent on the subject aside from the claim that the Japanese who made the attack has been sentenced. A report by the *United Press* from Tokyo on April 17 stated that Japanese fishing interests have suffered serious losses because of the refusal of the Russians to grant clearance papers to Japanese fishing vessels prior to a settlement of the long-pending controversy. The real cause of the Russo-Japanese fishery controversy goes back to the Portsmouth Treaty signed at the close of the Russo-Japanese War, the present Soviet Government being opposed to the fishery clause in that convention and for a considerable period has been trying to force a revision.

Coming on down the Asiatic coast one finds a similar controversy between China and Japan over the question of Japan's poaching in Chinese territorial waters. A report from Nanking, dated April 15, which appeared in *The China Press* (Shanghai) stated that the Ministry of Finance had instructed the Chinese Maritime Customs to prevent any Japanese fishing smacks from entering China's territorial waters after April 30. Already the Ministry of Finance has issued orders against the import of any cargoes of fish into China unless the vessels bear clearance papers from Japan. Heretofore Japanese fishermen have operated at will within China's territorial waters, all the way from Manchuria to Kwangtung. Now, as a result of protests by Chinese fishery interests, the National Governments has decided to take a strong stand and force the Japanese to either make an agreement —and pay for the privilege of fishing in Chinese waters—or get out. The Japanese claim that inasmuch as they have always had the privilege of fishing along the China coast, that the practice should be continued. Since China has no navy, capable of contesting the question with the Japanese fleet, the likelihood is that China will have to work out some other method of retaliation, somewhat as the Soviet Russians are trying to do. The Japanese for long have been the prize fishermen of the Far East, but they have won their laurels by fishing in the waters of their near neighbors.

JAPANESE CRITICISM OF THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

CHINESE generally will be interested in a serious criticism of the Japanese-controlled South Manchuria Railway which recently appeared in *The Jiji*, one of the leading Japanese newspapers. According to a translation which appeared in *The Japan Chronicle* (British paper at Kobe) on April 5, one of the chief causes of the complications between China and Japan over the South Manchuria Railway monopoly is due to the official nature of the railway administration which serves as a "foot-ball" in Japanese politics and a "sort of milch-cow for Japanese political parties through providing a source of political corruption." The editorial in *The Jiji* stated that as a result of an interview on January 22 between Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang head of the Manchurian administration and Mr. Kimura, a director of the S. M. R., it was decided to hold a conference on railway problems in Manchuria. On February 27 the Chinese and Japanese representatives met in Mukden and agreed upon the general lines upon which the conference was to be conducted. But many weeks have now passed and nothing has been accomplished; Mr. Kimura has returned to Tokyo, and as a result of recent political complications in Japan, the President of the S. M. R., Dr. Sengoku may be forced to resign. According to *The Jiji* this situation has caused the Chinese to hold the Japanese railway administration in contempt and is largely responsible for the Chinese action in "balking Japan's demands." Declaring that Japan's policy in connection with the S. M. R. "has invited China's contempt and has impaired Japanese prestige," *The Jiji* then proceeded to explain the cause of the trouble, which is due purely to the fact that the S. M. R. is nothing more than a "foot-ball" of Japanese politics. Pointing to the present situation as an example, the Japanese newspaper explained that every time there is a political change in Japan, that similar changes occur in the directorate of the S. M. R. The railway company thus lacks consistency and continuity of policy and merely serves "as a sort of milch cow for political parties, thus furnishing a source of political corruption.. ..The operation of the railway's affairs from impure motives inspires intense anxiety regarding the fate of the rights and interests in Manchuria and Mongolia, the fruit of Japan's heavy sacrifices in the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars. The directors of the company, under the present dispensation of Japanese politics, hold their offices for a brief period at best, and in their desire to do something noteworthy in their term of office, they often ignore the permanent interests of the country for the sake of monetary gain."

This indictment of the S. M. R. administration by an important Japanese newspaper is much more devastating than anything for which the Chinese newspapers or political leaders have been responsible because the Chinese are only aware of the results of Japanese mis-management, but seldom understand the underlying reasons. To express the Japanese indictment in other terms: the Japanese Government operates the S. M. R. as a sort of political "plum" and appoints to the directorate certain politicians whom the party in power in Japan desires to reward. Knowing that their terms of office are limited to the life of the party which gave them their positions, these politicians proceed to make hay while the sun shines, meaning that they exploit the railway for personal monetary gain. Another term for this situation is "plain political graft," hence there is little wonder that the South Manchuria Railway is responsible for continuous trouble between the Chinese and Japanese governments. The Japanese newspaper responsible for these disclosures declared that the Sino-Japanese complications in Manchuria over the S. M. R. will not be adjusted until the railway company is made absolutely independent of political strife in Japan. Should this be done it would enable the railway to be operated as an ordinary business concern, but apparently *The Jiji* does not expect any early constructive action in this direction and forecasts that unless something is done, a "very serious situation for Japan will arise in Manchuria." Apparently it will require just such a

"serious situation" to force the Japanese Government to take action divorcing the S. M. R. from factional Japanese politics.

THE COMEDY OF THE BOXER INDEMNITIES

SOME thirty years ago there was a serious uprising of fanatics known as "Boxers" in North China. Many foreigners were killed; much foreign property destroyed, and for a considerable period the foreign population in Peiping was besieged in the compound of the British Legation. An international armed force marched from Tientsin to Peiping and rescued the foreigners. After the smoke had cleared away the Powers got together and levied an indemnity on China amounting to approximately G.$350,000,000, the purpose being to make China pay for the damages and a considerable sum besides. The payments were spread out over thirty-nine years. The American portion of the Indemnity was G.$24,440,000, but early in 1908 an American missionary suggested to Col. Theodore Roosevelt, then President of the United States, that it might be a good idea to return some of this money to China for educational purposes. "Bully," exclaimed Roosevelt in characteristic fashion and immediately a bill was introduced in Congress providing for the return of G.$12,000,000, or approximately half the American portion of the Indemnity. China voluntarily agreed to use this money in sending a large number of her young men and women to the United States for their higher educations. In 1925 during the Harding administration, the remainder of the American Indemnity, or G.$12,545,000, was surrendered to China, it being specified that this money should likewise be used for educational purposes, including the construction of some modern libraries. When the World War came on in 1914, China was subjected to tremendous pressure from both sides to join in the struggle. It took China a considerable time to make up her mind as to which side she would favor, but the Allies won out by promising to give China a five years' moratorium on the Boxer payments. With this promise in their pockets, Peking politicians then proceeded to declare war on the Central Powers, at the same time taking care to cancel the portions of the Boxer Indemnity which previously had been paid to Germany and Austria. By this act China obtained the outright cancellation of about twenty percent of the Indemnity accredited to Germany and Austria and a five-years breathing-space on most of the remainder which had been paid to the other European Powers. The World War also brought another windfall to China on the score of the Boxer payments, for Russia went to pot in a wild revolution and when the Soviets emerged triumphant, they sought to curry favor with China by voluntarily relinquishing their share which amounted to almost thirty percent of the total.

After enjoying a five-year holiday, China naturally had no desire to resume the Boxer payments to her former allies in the war, so tremendous pressure was brought to bear on Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Japan and the other Powers. In 1922 Great Britain sent a Commission to China to make an investigation and as a result agreed to relinquish the balance of the fund, amounting to £11,000,000 for "educational" purposes. A bill was actually introduced in Parliament and passed to this effect, but final action was not taken because of political changes in both China and Britain. The French, always practical minded in international affairs, did not take kindly to the idea of using the money on education, and after considerable squabbling and intrigue decided to use the remainder of the French share of the Indemnity, amounting to about 130,000,000 gold francs, in reviving a Sino-French bank which had gone bankrupt. All the other countries, including Britain, were so influenced by the American precedent, that they inserted the phrase "for educational purposes" in the various rendition agreements. However, some took a more practical course and specified certain "constructive" works, the Dutch earmarking certain harbor and reclamation projects which they were interested in, the Italians specifying a steel bridge or two and so on. The Japanese, not to be outdone on the score of diplomatic idealism, announced that they were going to use their balance, amounting to about Yen 24,000,000, for so-called "cultural" purposes. The Chinese never were able to find out just what the Japanese meant by "cultural" activities and in 1928 when trouble developed with Japan over the Shantung intervention, all the Chinese members of the Sino-Japanese Boxer Refund Committee resigned. The Japanese, however, continued and have practically completed a so-called "cultural institute," or headquarters building located in the French Concession at Shanghai. The final chapter in the Japanese Boxer Indemnity refund episode was last week when a report was issued from Nanking stating that the Japanese had decided to give up their ideas about "culture" and use the remainder of their Indemnity for developing aviation in China. As for Great Britain, the present Labor Government likewise decided that China needed other things than education, so Parliament reversed its previous stand and appropriated most of the money for railway construction in China with a condition attached that all locomotives, cars and steel rails must be purchased in England. There also is an understanding that the resulting revenues of the railways constructed from the Boxer fund must be used for educational purposes. The Belgians also have specified that their portion of the Indemnity, amounting to about 15,000,000 gold francs, is to be used for the purchase (in Belgium) of materials for the Lung-Hai and other railways. The world-wide economic depression has had a considerable influence in causing the various European nations and Japan to use the remaining portion of the Indemnity for something more pressing and practical than education. The National Government has likewise been swayed by similar influences, for with international bankers in no mind to lend China any money for pressing reconstruction needs, the natural tendency has been to turn to the Boxer Indemnities where ready money is available. Education can wait! Had America not already remitted her portion of the Indemnity, one wonders whether President Hoover would have been as altruistic as his predecessors, Harding and Roosevelt.

PROPOSED STATE ECONOMIC PLANNING COMMISSION

THE establishment of a National Economic Planning Commission by the National Government is China's answer to the Soviet Five-Year Plan, hence there will be considerable international interest in the outcome of Nanking's attempt to rival Russia's industrialization program. Nanking's announcement, which was issued through *Kuomin* on April 19 stated that the Government's intention was to create an organ for the co-ordination of constructive activities of the various central and local government organs in respect to economic and financial projects. Previous outline of the scheme appeared in the annual report of T. V. Soong, Finance Minister, which appeared in *The Review* on March 21. Mr. Soong referred frankly to the activities of the Soviet Supreme Economic Council as an outstanding example of deliberate state planning and declared, "Surely a case has been made for discarding the haphazard, unrelated and clashing programs of the various branches of the Government, and the creation of a really effective planning organization, which would guide the productive forces of the country, co-ordinate the activities of the various ministries, and rigidly map out the essential ends which for a given number of years each of the different components is obliged to pursue." Continuing, Mr. Soong stated the opinion that such an organ could be made an effective instrument to serve the nation because it would be able to coordinate the financial resources already within the nation and thus make them available for constructive development. According to the proposal which carried the endorsement of T. V. Soong, H. H. Kung, Sun Fo, Yu Yu-jen, Chang Ching-kiang, and President Chiang Kai-shek the duty of the Commission will be to formulate comprehensive economic projects in the light of existing financial and economic conditions within the country. The Commission will be under the direct jurisdiction of the Executive Yuan and all economic, industrial or other constructive projects involving the expenditure of national funds, whether sponsored by the central or local governments, must first be submitted to the Commission for examination and approval. The Commission will have power to investigate into the merits of the projects as well as the expenditures involved. As to personnel, the Commission will include the President and Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, Ministers of Interior, Finance, Industry and Education and chairmen of all governmental organs concerned with reconstruction who will serve as ex-officio members. In addition the Government will appoint eleven other members. There also will be committees composed of experts to study technical problems, a secretariat department, etc.

If the National Government succeeds in its plan for the creation of an Economic Planning Commission and can make the organization a real servant of the state and people it should be able to exert potent influence in the reconstruction program. However, should the Government fail and permit the Economic Planning Commission to become the tool of special interests desirous of using it for selfish ends or for favoring certain parts of the country to the detriment of other parts, then it might, conceivably, become highly detrimental and ultimately contribute toward future political discord. The pressure upon China by the highly industrialized nations of the West and Japan, which are searching for an outlet for their surplus products, and the even more dangerous menace of Soviet aggression on the northern and western borders of the country, have had their effect in forcing China to adopt a centralized organ for meeting this situation. The number of things which China needs in her reconstruction program are almost infinite and every scheme has its advocates who oppose every other scheme. The Economic Planning Commission should be able to choose the essentials and push them through to definite accomplishment. Since China, in all liklihood, will be forced to depend upon her own resources for a considerable period, a centralization of these resources obviously will bring greater results than their dissipation over the entire map. While the Soviet Government has received much advertisement from its so-called five-year plan, there is nothing new in the scheme, it being nothing more nor less than a Russian adaptation of the centralization schemes for finance and industries applied in all countries during the World War. What the Russians are trying to do is industrialize their country in essential lines so as to avoid dependence upon foreign nations. The weak spot in the scheme is the impoverishment of the Russian people which limits their purchasing power, the natural result being the necessity for "dumping" abroad. Since the Chinese authorities have made a study of the Soviet plan, they should be able to avoid the mistakes which the Russians have made and as stated, make their Economic Planning Commission an organ of genuine service to the Chinese people.

Serious Wreck on Canton-Kowloon Railway Kills Many

The first serious accident in the history the Canton-Kowloon railway took place April 20 when the train from Shunchun station going towards Kowloon with a full load of passengers, mostly Chinese, plunged into a stream fifteen feet below, near a waterfall, wrecking three coaches, including a first class compartment. Twelve passengers, including one family of three, was killed instantly. Thirty were seriously injured. Gangs of police, railwaymen and doctors toiled throughout the evening extricating the dead and injured from the mass of splintered wood and twisted metal. Many other injured were discovered by the rescuers while digging up the wreckage. One Chinese boy of twelve and a man of twenty-five were found firmly wedged beneath a telescoped car. They were surrounded by twisted metal and dead bodies so that it was impossible to release them despite the use of oxy-acetylene equipment, after eighteen hours work. Finally the doctors administered anesthetics and amputated both feet of the small boy and also one of the man's legs at the thigh. A washout caused by the heavy rains is given as the main cause of the mishap. Because of the serious nature of the damage caused by the torrent, the Canton-Kowloon train will suspend until June.

Railway Accidents in Shantung and Manchuria

Passenger train No. 3 belonging to the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway was derailed near the Changlin station, about 36 miles west of Kiaochow, April 16. The train was delayed for more than four hours. There were no casualties.

A passenger train of the South Manchuria Railway on its way to Changchun from Shenyang collided with a freight train at Suchiatun station April 15. The impact resulted in the overturning of a second-class coach, and the derailment of two third-class coaches. The casualties include one woman passenger who is in a serious condition, and several others who received minor injuries.

The Protection of American Lives in Nicaragua and Elsewhere

So many elements have been involved in the American policy of intervention in Nicaragua that it is difficult to discuss all phases of the question intelligently at this distance, but latest news reports from Washington indicate quite clearly that the United States Government has fundamnetally changed its policy. First there was the report that the American Marines would make no further effort to protect American property, but would only attempt to protect American lives. Then there was the *United Press* report from Washington on April 17 stating that Secretary of State Stimson had warned Americans to evacuate interior parts of the country and concentrate in the coastal ports where they could either be protected or removed from the country entirely. Finally there was the report on April 18 quoting Secretary Stimson as declaring, "American lives will be fully protected, but the best method of protecting them consists of concentrating our nationals in the seaports of Nicaragua. Then with warships off the coast, Marines and Naval landing parties can always be put ashore for quick action."

It was an interesting coincidence that American intervention in Nicaragua was decided upon during the administration of President Coolidge at about the same time that a crisis developed in China and American Marines were sent to Shanghai. But while American Marines were landed at Shanghai (also at Tientsin), American policy toward China differed materially from American policy toward Nicaragua. In President Coolidge's declaration on the China question he stated quite plainly that the American forces would be used only for the protection of American lives and properties and that there would be no interference in the political affairs of the Chinese Republic. Americans were warned to leave districts likely to be affected by political disturbances and asked to congregate at the ports where they could be protected by the Marines and Naval forces. In Nicaragua the American policy was quite different and consisted of outright intervention and direct interference in the domestic affairs of the Nicaraguan Republic. The American forces interceded on the side of one political faction and offered armed resistance to a revolutionary faction. After most of the country had been occupied, the American forces conducted an election resulting in a political victory for the favored faction, following which the American Marines undertook to reorganize the Nicaraguan national guard. Sometime ago it was announced that all Marines, with the exception of a small force of approximately 500 would be withdrawn before the end of the coming June. The Nicaraguan question again became prominent recently owing to the recrudescence of internal troubles resulting from the activities of adherents of the rebel leader, Gen. Augustino Sandino, who had been expelled from the country. Several American citizens and one or two Britshers were killed, but aside from the dispatching of American naval vessels to Nicaraguan ports, the American Government, according to President Hoover, will not again intervene. Thus it would appear that American policy in Nicaragua, after three years of intervention, involving the loss of many American lives, has been changed to accord with the American policy toward China which was decided upon in 1927 and has been maintained consistently since that time.

For those who are not familiar with the geographical phases of the question, it might be explained that the Nicaraguan Republic is considerably smaller in area than the Chinese province of Kiangsu and that the entire population of Nicaragua, estimated at 638,000, is only about half the population of the Shanghai International Settlement. The United States has a vested interest in Nicaragua in the form of a concession to construct a trans-isthmian ship-canal, considered necesary to supplement the Panama Canal. Nicaragua also falls within the sphere of an American international policy known as the Monroe Doctrine. Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes in an address on August 30, 1923, declared, that properly understood, "the Monroe Doctrine is opposed (1) to any non-American action encroaching upon the political independence of American States under any guise and (2) to the acquisition in any manner of the control of additional territory in this hemisphere by any non-American power." Since the United States, under the unilateral Monroe Doctrine policy does not permit European nations to interfere in the domestic political affairs of Central and South American countries, it has been argued that the United States must therefore assume the obligation of a sort of international policeman in that area. Apparently this was the idea of President Coolidge who authorized the Nicaraguan intervention in 1927 because the civil war in that country was not only imperiling American lives and interests, but also European lives and interests.

But American intervention in Nicaragua was not popular, either in the United States or in South America. It aggravated complications with Mexico and caused widespread anti-American feeling throughout South America, but particularly in Brazil and Argentine. The trade rivals of the United States, particularly Great Britain, Germany and France, were quick to take advantage of this situation in securing trade contracts which might, under ordinary circumstances have gone to the United States. Recent revolutions in various South American republics are said to have evinced anti-United States tendencies, particularly the one in Brazil. In the Argentine Republic a somewhat similar situation prevails where British interests seem to have bested American firms in obtaining important trade advantages. These anti-United States tendencies in South America undoubtedly have had their repercussions in Washington and have contributed toward the recent change in policy toward Nicaragua as well as Mexico and the smaller Carribean republics. So long as the South American republics were weak and unable to defend themselves, the United States policy

under the Monroe Doctrine was not resented, but the situation has changed materially in recent years as the larger South American countries have developed economic and military strength and are able to stand on their own feet. Any move capable of being interpreted as aggressive on the part of the United States has been resented and this resentment in recent years has been translated into trade-boycotts, which, as stated, have had their undoubted effect in Washington and have contributed toward the recent change in policy toward Nicaragua.

American policy toward China has been guided largely by the doctrine of the Open Door which was given expression in Article 1 of the so-called Nine-Power Treaty signed at Washington on Feb. 6, 1922, which reads as follows:

> "The Contracting Powers...agree: (1) To respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China; (2) To provide the fullest and most unembarassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government: (3) To use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China; (4) To refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of subjects of citizens of friendly states, and from countenancing action inimical to the security of such states."

The policy expressed in this article has constituted the guiding motive of American policy toward China. It has been exemplified in the American refusal to participate in an international interventionist policy which was advocated in some quarters in 1926-1927; in the American recognition of the present Nationalist Government; recognition of tariff autonomy, and more recently in the move to revise the treaties pertaining to exterritoriality. In connection with the exterritorial question there has been an unfortunate tendency in uninformed quarters to confuse exterritoriality with the matter of protecting American citizens, particularly missionaries residing in the interior districts of the country. So long as the exterritorial treaties are in force the missionary residing in the far interior has the same "rights" as the merchant residing in the treaty port, but because of certain obvious natural conditions, the missionary is beyond the protecting arm of the American forces available at the treaty port. If the missionary chooses to remain in the interior districts subject to political complications, he obviously must depend upon Chinese protection. The United States Government as well as the Chinese Government has repeatedly warned Americans against remaining in disturbed districts, hence it is a debatable question as to how far the United States should go in attempting to assist those, who from a feeling of duty or religious fervor choose to remain in places which are imperiled by banditry or Communistic disturbances. As for the Chinese authorities they are obviously embarassed at the kidnappings and persecutions of missionaries and would decapitate the culprits wholesale if they could be rounded up. In 1926-1927 when the Nationalist movement swept across the country and foreigners were forced to evacuate the interior districts there was a strong demand for international intervention, particularly following the Nanking incident which involved wholesale attacks on foreigners and their property. Europeans and many Americans professed to see a situation in China resembling that which had provoked American intervention in Nicaragua. Aside from the practical phases of an intervention program incidental to the vast territorial extent of China, there were international considerations prevailing here which did not apply in the case of Nicaragua. In the first place, international armed intervention in China, in all probability would have thrown China into the arms of Soviet Russia and led to the sovietization of the entire country. In the second place it would have resulted in a retrograde step in violation of the Washington Treaty. From a practical standpoint, Gen. Butler, comander of the American Marine forces was authority for the statement that any effective military intervention in China would have to start with at least a half-million men and probably would require a million before any success in the wholesale disarming of the Chinese forces could be attained. Obviously exterritoriality, under which foreigners are subject to their own consular courts rather than the Chinese courts, has no connection whatever with the matter of protecting American citizens. The passing of exterritoriality either by expiration of treaty, diplomatic negotiation or unilateral action of the Chinese Government, will have no effect whatever upon American policy in respect to the protection of American citizens.

Since the writing of the foregoing paragraphs there have been further confirmatory telegrams from Washington and elsewhere bearing on the subject. The *United Press* carried a further dispatch which was published in *The Shanghai Evening Psot* on April 21 which stated that the negotiations now proceeding with China on the subject of exterritoriality are "entirely unrelated to the question of missionary kidnappings," the particular incident referred to being that of the Rev. Bert Nelson, who has been held by Communists for practicaly six months. The dispatch stated further that the United States "would not use the unfortunate situation of Rev. Nelson as a threat to abandon conversations regarding exterritoriality which are taking place in Washington between Secretary Stimson and Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister to the United States. Further, the United States would not threaten to abandon extraterritorial conversations or use such a threat as a club to force the rescue of Rev. Nelson. Officials in Washington take the view that justice in China as a whole rather than in connection with any particular incident must be the basis for the decisions the Department of State is to make with regard to China's demands for the immediate and unconditional abolition of the exterritorial privileges held by the United States in China." In addition to the foregoing report by the *United Press*, the *China Press* published a radio dispatch from Washington dated April 18, which referred to the matter of protecting American lives in Nicaragua and quoted William E. Borah, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee as declaring that American Marines would be withdrawn from the Central American republic "as rapidly and as effectively as the situation can be adjusted." Continuing, Senator Borah declared that "when American citizens go into undeveloped countries they consent to the kind of govern-

ment that country has and it should not be the business of the United States to substitute ours for the rule of the people, whose country it is in order to accommodate investors."

Of still further interest in connection with this subject was another *Reuter* message which quoted *La Nacion*, leading South American paper published in Buenos Aires as applauding the new policy of the United States and declaring that "it would be wise for Secretary Stimson to terminate once and for all the troublesome Nicaraguan question which, for twenty years, has been the cause of grave suspicion and lamentable misunderstandings inside and outside the United States." That this new policy of non-intervention in Central America has the full support of President Hoover was indicated in dispatches which appeared in *The Chicago Tribune* on March 28 and 29, which quoted the President as declaring that there is to be a strict limitation of American attempts to rule or interfere in the affairs of other peoples. "America's empire of the future," stated the President, "will not be one of possession of subject territories, but of commerce with foreign states." President Hoover's new viewpont resulted from a tour of the Carribean where he visited various outlying American possessions in that area. As to the Virgin Islands, which the United States purchased from Denmark several years ago, President Hoover declared that the Islands were a liability and should not have been acquired. This statement, combined with the decision to withdraw American Marines from Haiti and Nicaragua indicated that the United States has at last realized the futility of burdening itself with unprofitable colonies or embarking on adventures of intervention in other states. Although trade considerations have had an important bearing on this change of policy, there is no mistaking the fact that this accords with the sentiments of the American people generally who have come to realize the futility of intervention doctrines whether in Central America or elsewhere. Also, it doesn't require much perspicacity to realize that this same policy of non-intervention or non-interference in Central America has a direct bearing on American policy toward China in connection with the exterritorial question.

A FURTHER CHAPTER IN THE "RENGO" NEWS AGENCY CASE

THE *China Press*, Chinese-owned English-language newspaper, published in its issue of Sunday, April 19, what appeared to be a careful tabulation of allegedly inaccurate reports circulated to Chinese and foreign newspapers in China by the Japanese *Rengo* service. The total number of inaccurate reports in the list exceeded twently, some of the most glaring being reproduced on the next page. An inspection of those listed along with parallel reports from *Reuters* pertaining to the same events, easily proves that *Rengo's* correspondents have been guilty of sending reports which were based on nothing more substantial than gossip or unsubstantiated rumor. In a previous discussion of this subject which appeared in our issue of April 18, it was stated that *Rengo's* close connection with certain branches of the Japanese Government, lays the Japanese news agency open to the charge of deliberately issuing inaccurate reports for a specific purpose —to promote dissension among Chinese militarists and politicians and keep China dis-united. We prefer, however, to take a more charitable view—that the fault has been due to inefficient, slip-shod, inaccurate reporting. As these reports were issued in the English language, the suggestion has been made that this may have contributed to the inaccuracies; in other words, that unfamiliarity with the English language by Japanese reporters was the cause. But Chinese newspapermen, familiar with the Japanese language, who follow the *Rengo* reports published in the Japanese-language press in China, claim that the reports *in Japanese* are even more inaccurate than those issued in the English language. The reader must therefore take his choice of the explanations, but of the facts in the case there can be little dispute. The Japanese *Rengo* service stands indicted for issuing glaringly inaccurate reports on happenings in China. There is, of course, some excuse for reporters' mistakes in connection with the news of military activities dealing with Chinese wars, because Chinese generals are not noted for telling the truth about their military plans, but Chinese generals have no monopoly on this characteristic, witness the propaganda of the World War. But *Rengo* seems to have been guilty of issuing consistently inaccurate reports, which, as stated, suggests an underlying motive to keep Chinese politics in a mess. Although not connected with the present case, the Japanese news reports from North Manchuria during the course of the Sino-Russian complications in 1929 had a similar effect: they created suspicion between the Chinese and Russians and one or two occasions almost provoked a genuine war situation. At the very beginning of the Sino-Russian complications early in the spring of 1929, the Japanese reports from Manchouli on the border stated that Russian troops had invaded Chinese territory and captured the town. American newspapermen ordered to the scene proved this to be false, although the Russians did, later on, carry out their invasion of Chinese territory. The earlier Japanese report had much to do in causing the Chinese to mobilize their troops. Then later on a Japanese news agency also circulated the fake report from Harbin that the Chinese had decapitated a number of Communist youths—which naturally had a serious effect on Russian public opinion. The Japanese newspaper in Dairen actually published alleged photos of the bodies, said photos having been faked and supplied for the purpose by the Soviet officials.

The Japanese naturally have not been alone in this matter of issuing inaccurate reports regarding political and military happenings in China. During 1927 Eugene Chen, when Foreign Minister in Hankow, compelled a London newspaper to correct and apologize for a dispatch from its Shanghai correspondent alleging that he (Chen) had deposited large sums of money in a foreign bank. There have been other and equally glaring cases of inaccurate or slip-shod reporting of events in China, some of them of such a serious nature as to cause the Chinese authorities to demand deportation of correspondents responsible. Until quite recently few foreign corres-

pondents or newspapermen in China have considered it necessary to exercise the caution in reporting which they would be compelled to exercise if, for example, they were engaged in newspaper work in Japan, America or England or in any country where they could be held responsible for their mistakes. Foreign newspapermen in China, having exterritorial protection and thus immune from prosecution in the Chinese courts or from deportation from the country, have not worried over-much about what the Chinese thought of the reports sent out of this country to newspapers abroad. At least they have not exercised the care in verification that they would be forced to exercise, for instance, in Japan where the Government exercises strict control. As a matter of fact, the Japanese Government exercises strict police-censorship and no report is permitted to be sent out of the country that the Japanese Government does not wish to go out. They simply hold up the reports in the telegraph office and that is all there is to it. During the recent crisis in India, the British military officials frequently suppressed the reports of American correspondents dealing with cases of police suppresion of strikes and patriotic parades. These instances are cited to show that other countries than China are guilty of suppressing news—which is, of course, no justification for the principle of news suppression. But the glaring disregard of the first principles of accuracy and fairness in reporting Chinese events by some foreign newspermen in China, has naturally been responsible for China's blundering attempts at censorship and suppression. Also, it has been responsible for the recent passage of a press law, which, when it becomes effective, will make it extremely difficult for foreigners to publish newspapers in China, or at least to publish reports or comment on Chinese political affairs.

DATE	RENGO REPORT	OTHERS' REPORTS	FACTS
August 14 1930, Peiping.	"The Northern troops which are advancing eastward after occupying Kueiteh and Mamutsi are in very high spirits."	"An official communique from the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters categorically denies that the Government forces have suffered any reverses on the Lunghai front.' *Kuo Min*, August 14. "Kweiteh is still in the hands of the Government troops." *Shanghai Times*, August 20.	Kweiteh was never held by Northerners.
Oct. 5, 1930, Tokyo.	"It is learned that Mr. Sun Fo, Railway Minister of the Nanking Government who arrived at Dairen en route to Mukden from Tientsin had an interview with Mr. Sengoku, President of the South Manchuria Railway Company."	"Mr. Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, is not now in Dairen." *Shanghai Times*, Oct. 7	Mr. Sun Fo never made the trip to Manchuria.
Sept. 29, 1930, Mukden.	"General Chang Hsueh-liang sent a telegram yesterday to the Peiping and Tientsin authorities prohibiting activities of the Central well as the Municipal Kuomintang."	"Neither the National Government nor the Central Kuomintang authorities here (Nanking) has received reports to this effect....such action is most unlikely." *Kuo Min*, Oct. 1.	No such ban ever imposed on Kuomintang; Mukden Headquarters of the Kuomintang opened, Jan. 31, 1931.
Nov. 20, 1930, Shanghai.	"The Nanking Government to pay General Yen Hsi-shan and General Feng Yu-hsiang 1,000,000 yuan each to enable them to go abroad for a period of three years, at the end of which time, on their return, they will be given important posts in the administration."	"As I have definitely retired from politics, I have no intention whatever of returning to China's political life in future." Yen Hsi-shan's telegram according to Rengo, Dec. 22. "Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek petitions that....a general amnesty for all political and military offenders in the country....with the exception of Yen Hsi-shan, Chen Chiung-ming and the Communists....be issued on New Year Day (Jan. 1st, 1931)." *Kuo Min*, Oct. 5.	No money was paid by the Central Government for this purpose; nor were posts promised them on their return.
Dec. 11, 1930, Harbin.	"Mr. Mo Teh-hui....is expected to leave Moscow on December 16. The possibility of the appointment of Dr. Wellington Koo, to the post of new plenipotentiary delegate to the Sino-Soviet Conference is spoken of generally among official circles."	"An official denial has been issued today of the report that Dr. Wellington Koo is going to Moscow to replace Mr. Mo Teh-hui in the Sino-Soviet negotiations." *Reuters*, Dec. 14. "On December 12 Mr. Mo Teh-hui informed Mr. Karakhan of his intention to leave for China to be absent for some time." *Tass*, Dec. 15.	Mr. Mo Teh-hui returned to China on leave on December 21; but returned to Russia to resume Sino-Russian negotiations on April 11, 1931, with Karakhan.
Dec. 30, 1930, Mukden.	"The situation in the Three Eastern Provinces....is such that it is apparently impossible to give immediate implement to the provisions of the mandate (to abolish likin) in that area."	"According to reports here (Tientsin) the announcement of Likin abolition for January 1, 1931, finds the provinces of North China and Manchuria lining up behind the National Government and offering full support." *Shanghai Evening Post*, Dec. 29. "The National Government has received a telegram from Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang stating that likin would be abolished in North China." *Reuters*, Jan. 6, 1931.	Likin abolished in Manchuria, Jan. 14, 1931.
Dec. 10, 1930, Nanking.	"It is understood that Mr. Frank Lee will shortly be appointed Chinese Minister at Washington, replacing Dr. C. C. Wu. Should this change take place, Mr. Wang Chia-chen is expected to replace Mr. Frank Lee."	"Dr. C. T. Wang described the reports as entirely inaccurate." *Special to Leader*, Dec. 17. "In a letter to the Leader Mr. Frank Lee... stated that the reports that the Government had intended to send him first to France and then to the United States were entirely inaccurate." *Leader*, Dec. 28.	Mr. Frank Lee is still Political Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Modernizing China's Sources of Revenue

BY PEI-YU CHIEN

THE mandate of the National Government dated April 3 putting an end to the entire plan of levying excises on a number of specified staple products in the provinces came all of a sudden. Out of all the strange inconsistencies of the government actions, this one is too apparent to escape the notice of even the least concerned. It is to be noticed that during the conference for discussing the ways and means of abolition of the likin dues held in Nanking last year a number of plans for the collection of the Consolidated Taxes, Excises and other taxes were made and passed for the purpose of meeting the provincial and central government dificits caused by the abolition. So prior to the abolition, which ultimately took effect on January 1, 1931, work had been started in the various provinces in the way of gathering information and data regarding the taxable products, trade routes, and the best methods of taxing them. There was also established in the Customs Administration of the Ministry of Finance a Provisional Excise Bureau. A tentative list of the personnel was drawn up.

Reports were afterwards rendered by the various special investigators sent by the Ministry of Finance to the provinces. A number of conferences were held both in Nanking and in Shanghai and at the joint conferences of the National Tariff Commission and the members of the Provisional Excise Bureau, a provisional tariff drawn up. The entire plan including the tariff was then submitted to the Minister of Finance who was to put it before the Central Political Committee for final approval. Then all of a sudden came the government order stating that the so-called excises, on account of its pervertible nature, should not be enforced. It is understood that the plan and tariff were still in the hands of the Political and Financial Sub-Committees of the Central Political Committee when the order became known.

It is rather interesting to note that while the pervertibility of the nature of the proposed excises is so apparent, the government should have incurred so much expense and wasted so much time before arriving at its final decision.

Financial Clique Opposes

Report has it, however, that the government action in cancelling the excise plan was caused by the opposition of a certain strong clique of financiers who did not want to see that the newly organized revenue office should fall into the control of the Maritime Customs Administration. The new tax was entrusted by T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, to Chang Fu-yun, Chief of the Customs Administration, a Harvard gradaute and a man of indisputable sterling character. Owing to the fact that Mr. Chang is already the chief of one big revenue producing office, he should not, in the opinion of the aspiration, annex another enviable post. The Minister of Finance met with much opposition in that direction which, coupled with his forecast of difficulties which would likely crop up in the provinces where militarists are still in a defiant mood, finally led him to put a definite ban to the new scheme.

The excise affair has thus become a matter of the past. Yet it is interesting to recall the main reason of Chang Fu-yun's being chosen to head the defunct Excise Bureau while he was still holding the post of the Customs Administration. If there was any other person better qualified or equally fit as he was, he would hardly have been entrusted with the task. It is known that the age-old likin was the most obnoxious kind of taxation in China. To introduce new taxes after its abolition, that is, to find suitable substitutes for it, necessitated not only theoretically sound systems but also master minds and unimpeachable character. The government evidently did not want to incur the displeasure of the merchants by giving them the same pills with a different coating. Nor could the government afford to entrust the new taxes to the original likin staff who had become accustomed to the ways of the old system. Then to whom should this new task be assigned? Chang Fu-yun happened to be the Chief of the Maritime Customs Administration which has both a sound system and a well-trained staff, and which is known to be the most efficient revenue collecting organization in this country. The choice fell on him, therefore, quite logically. Yet there was another episode preceeding this.

It is a Chinese saying that falsities are revealed by comparison. In view of the efficiency and honesty of the Maritime Customs on the one hand and the corruption and waste of native customs on the other, the Minister of Finance discussed the matter with the Inspector-General of Customs with regard to possible reforms. It was then decided that a few native customs establishments should be temporarily placed under the control of the Maritime Customs Administration for experimental purposes. The Fengyang Native Customs was the first one turned over to the control of the Maritime Customs on February 15, 1930, with Lu Ping as Acting Commissioner in charge. With the support of the Minister of Finance and the entire customs service at his back, Mr. Lu did away with many malpractices and introduced various reforms there, and within a few months results became so apparent that the Minister of Finance was convinced that other native customs establishments should be transferred in close succession to the management of the Maritime Customs. Time, however, did not allow such an action as the native customs was condemned to go at the end of that year.

Fengyang Native Customs

The Fengyang Native Customs is said to be one of the most corruptive revenue collecting establishments. People used to pay large sums of money for an appointment to be a Superintendent there. Before its control was transferred to the Maritime Customs, there were a number of unlawful practices, the more striking ones of which may be mentioned as follows: In the first place, duties were collected without the issuance of receipts. Secondly, as a result of competition among the various sub-stations themselves in the way of inducing the merchants to transport their cargo through their own routes, they allow certain discounts on the regular tariff rates and the discounted local rates was called Tu-li (土釐) Thirdly, small barriers were usually farmed out to the so-called "revenue merchants," who, after having paid certain amounts of money enjoyed the prerogative of levying whatever dues that they could possibly squeeze out of the poor merchants. The illegal duty receipts issued by the revenue merchants were called small tickets. Most important of all, it was the practice under the Superintendent's regime for the sub-offices to remit revenue to the head office and thence to the Ministry of Finance according to what is known as the Comparison System(比較). The Ministry had a fixed standard for the annual revenue from the head office and, in turn, the head office had various standards for yearly collections from the sub-stations. The Superintendent and his subordinates had to remit only such sums as would approximate these fixed standards. Any amount over and above the standards went into private pockets. The officials seldom remitted more than the usual standards for fear that the same might be raised next year, thus affecting their own pockets.

Collections Without Receipts

After Lu Ping took over the office of the Fengyang Native Customs, he first put a stop to the practice of "collection without receipts." Other irregularities went overboard one after another. Local discounts on duties were discontinued. The farming system was abolished at the bitter opposition of the "revenue merchants." No matter how insignificant a checking barrier might be, a man was always stationed there to take charge of affairs and lawful duty receipts were always issued in lieu of the illegal "small tickets." After the institution of these reforms, every cent collected was earmarked for the government treasury.

Mr. Lu's efforts were not limited to the elimination of old malpractices, but he was equally successful in introducing a new system with which he had become familiar in the Maritime Customs. He effected reforms in the way of accounting. Duing the Superintendent's time, the expenditure of the Fengyang Customs was limited by a budget estimate which, however, was only nominal as the actual disbursement was at least twice what was authorized by the budget. The deficits were easily met by funds from the illicit duties without receipts. Mr. Lu then introduced this ruling that the expenditure should be made according to actual requirements irrespective of the former budget estimates, and payments should always be supported by vouchers. By curtailing sinecure posts and superfluous staff members, expenses were cut down to the minimum as dictated by bare necesities while on

the other hand competent employees retained in the service were given a general promotion.

It should not be forgotten, that during the time when the Fengyang Native Customs was going through a series of reforms, the political situation was also undergoing serious changes. The district itself was infested with irregular troops and their commanders interrfered freely with trade and revenue collection. Mr. Lu's assistant, Wu Tao-yi, then in charge of the Chengyang Station, was actually put under arrest by a local general. He was later ransomed after procrastinated and difficult negotiations involving, naturally, a big sum of money. Finally came the revolt of General Shih Yu-san who, in his escapade northward, took away with him all available rolling-stocks of the Tsinpu Railway in addition to six hundred thousand dollars. Finally, the government expedition against the northern rebellion followed with the appalling result that trade came to a standstill.

But despite all these adversities and losses, the revenue collected during the period was exceedingly good. The standard "Comparison Figure" during the Superintendent's time set by the Ministry of Finance for the Fengyang Native Customs was $1,800,000. And since many kinds of staple produce, such as wheat, kerosene oil, cigarettes and tobacco leaves, etc., were exempted from the native customs duties on account of the levying of Consolidated Taxes, the Ministry allowed a 30% reduction on the original Standard Comparison Figure, which was thus brought down to $1,260,000 for actual cash collection. During the previous three years under the Superintendent's control, the total remittances to the Ministry for the years 1927, 1928 and 1929 were $375,658.66, $786,152.82 and $577,805.47 respectively. But after the control was turned over to the Customs Administration, the total receipts, which represented at the same time the total remittance to the Central Government, during a period of ten and half months from the 15th of February, when Lu Ping assumed office, to the 31st of December, 1930, amounted to $1,382,658.18. It will thus be seen that the last figure is well-nigh three times the average of the preceding years.

The Maritime Customs Is Efficient

Now what can we infer from the facts as enumerated above? The Maritime Customs Service, which is almost 80 years old since the time when Sir Robert Hart was first appointed to the office of the Inspector-General, has now been recognized by Chinese and foreigners alike to be the best and almost unique revenue producing system in China. All candidates for appointment in the Customs Service were required to pass strict and impartial examinations and begin their service from the lowest rank. A considerable part of the Chinese staff is composed of graduates from the Customs College, of which Dr. Yu Wen-tsai is now the president, where they have undergone a thorough training for a period of four years. Public examinations were held in former days for admitting new candidates, as the number of graduates the Customs College of Peiping could supply each year was limited. But since the present Minister of Finance came into office, a Ministerial Order was issued to the effect that all employees of the Maritime Customs Service must hereafter be taken from the Customs College. The number of students of the college has consequently been increased. A Marine Section of the Customs College was established in Shanghai from which the Customs Outdoor Staff recruits its new members. As to the foreign staff, they have all gone through a period of training in their general duties besides language study before they were confirmed as assistants. The service regulations, precluding all irregularities of making appointments and promotions by the intervention of influential officials from outside, prohibiting the re-enlistment of members who were discharged for misconduct, and providing adequate guarantees for their positions and protection against old age and death, give all the employees the impetus to work as is provided nowhere else. The good pay and favorable treatment protect them from other attractions and temptations. All these things combine to make a faithful and efficient system.

The efficiency of the Customs Service can also be gauged by the ratio between the total annual collections and the annual disbursements. The total annual collections from the Maritime Customs is estimated at $200,000,000 and the total expenditure of this vast organisation is only 6 per cent of the receipts. Since the inauguration of the new tariff, which will bring about an increase in revenue this year, the percentage will be further lowered to less than 6 per cent. In contrast to this, other revenue-producing institutions are usually maintained by expenditures varying from 20 per cent to 50 per cent of the total receipts. The great saving to the government is largely due to the absence of waste of both man-power and material things despite the comparatively favorable remunerations enjoyed by the Customs staffs.

Chinese to Replace Foreigners

The Chinese have for a number of years been clamoring for Customs Autonomy. This boon, which was not granted by the powers after Herculean efforts were made during the Washington Conference in 1921 and Tariff Autonomy Conference in Peking in 1926, has almost automatically returned to its legal owner. Besides the promulgation of a National Tariff, the Ministry of Finance has issued definite instructions to the Inspectorate-General of Customs that no more foreigners are to be engaged hereafter. The Chinese shall hereafter fill the vacancies created by their foreign colleagues through retirement or death. The Service will in time become a purely Chinese organization with the entire staff composed of Chinese citizens. But here a vital question arises: Will the government officials venture to appoint persons or their proteges to join the service without any regard to their qualifications or general ability? Most probably this will happen! What will be the consequence of such action? It is not merely a case in which the interests of the present staff of the Maritime Customs will be affected but, most important of all, the one and only integral revenue system will be broken down and reduced to an uneconomical and even corruptive state as many other tax systems have become!

How to preserve the present good system from the threatening future now engages the mind of all thinking Chinese. The present government in Nanking is different from its predecessors which cared little for the maintenance of any good system simply because they were not certain of the length of their days. The present government, after having quelled a number of rebellions and entered into the rehabilitating period, is bent on maintaining and improving all its permanent institutions. It should first of all strive to preserve the integrity and solidity of the Customs Service, not merely by reiterating the order that no appointments should be made without going through the proper procedure, but as an initial measure by introducing the Customs system of organization and operation into other revenue-producing institutions of the country and, secondly, by amalgamating other revenue institutions into the Customs Service wherever that can be satisfactorily and successfully accomplished.

In a system of taxation which has a long standing and an enormous staff, the nation's interests are best served by the transfer of a certain number of the Maritime Customs members to take charge of it and introduce gradual reforms therein. The improvement of the defunct Fengyang Native Customs amply testifies to the soundness of this theory. As to a newly established revenue system that can profitably be combined into the Customs Service or entrusted to its care, we may take for an instance the present Consolidated Taxes, which are levied from a certain number of native factory products such as rolled tobacco, wheat flour, cement, etc. The receipts from these taxes since the inauguration of the Consolidated Taxation Bureau have been quite satisfactory, thus furnishing conclusive evidence of the efficiency of the officials in charge of it. But, for further improvement, if the control was to be transferred to the Customs, much expense and labor could be economized. Since the Consolidated Taxes are levied from factory products, and as factories are usually to be found in places where the Maritime Customs is functioning, there is indeed no need of maintaining separate bureaus at heavy expense.

Whether the Customs system would be introduced into other tax systems with Customs men detached to take the control of them or other tax systems taken over by the Customs Service, the tendency would be that we could have in the future an expanded Customs Administration with many other smaller tax systems patterned after it. In this eventuality, the writer believes, everything would have arrived at a perfect and ideal standard. Of course, nobody would then venture to make any attempt that is calculated to break down the entity of the national revenue systems!

Shanghai, April 13, 193..

Important Subjects Discussed at N. C. C. Conference

Many important subjects were discussed at the meeting of the National Christian Council held at Hangchow last week.

For the first time in its history the National Christian Council devoted attention to the reconstruction of the home. A report thereon made April 15 emphasized the importance of winning whole families for Christ, and training for Christian parenthood. Churches were urged to organize classes for parents, higher primary schools to give courses in homemaking and all mission schools to incorporate the "Practice Home Plan." It was urged also that theolegical and Bible schools should emphasize training in the "Christian conception of marriage."

In its attempt to formulate a program of social evangelism, tying the Christian church up with the problem of livelihood and community betterment, the committee on rural work presented a lengthy and interesting report, which was adopted. The main point of this was that missions were urged to start experiments in setting up "Rural Community Parishes," referred to as "cells of the Kingdom. "Country pastors are to be given opportunities to prepare themselves for leadership in these parishes. Their main work, it was recommended, should be to train lay leaders for the various activities connected with this parish and the church.

Another subject discussed was that of the reorganization of religious education and the urgent necessity that the church do much more to meet the needs of the coming generation and fit them for Christian service and living. Bishop Lindel Tsen, the chairman, assisted in the discussions.

The report on the relations of the church to youth urged that steps be taken to bring church leaders and youth together, to confer on their common problems. It was also decided that a special survey should be made of this whole situation. Churches were also urged to organize "Youth Departments."

A special report on evangelism was also read. As a result of this it was decided to take steps to secure statistical information about the church. Regional evangelistic institutes, in places most urgently needed, are also to be set up. In 1932 a national evangelistic conference is to be held, which will be composed of church leaders, secretaries, supervisors of evangelistic work and religious education workers.

At the session on April 14 Mr. Ebizawa, fraternal delegate from the National Christian Council of Japan made an address in which be pointed out conditions confronting Christianity in Japan. "The doors are open," he said, "for Christian evangelism and influence in both the educational and social worlds. There is, however, some hesitancy about the Church as an institution." He felt that it was significant that Japan and China had started a general campaign at the same time; the former, the Kingdom of God Movement, and the latter, the Five Year Movement. He showed how in Japan materialistic agnosticism, culminating in communism, was prevalent among the younger generation. In addition, there was, on the one hand, humanism, which was religion without God and brotherhood without faith, and, on the other hand, there were the widespread and conservative nationalistic forces. All religions were losing ground, the result of which would be that Japan, would either become infidel, or turn to Christianity.

Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, Director of Religious Education in Peking Union Medical College, presented the findings of the group on "Christianizing Economic Relations." This report urged "that the time has come for the Christian Church to accept as part of its obligation of service to China a share in the industrial and economic reconstruction of China."

Rev. E. C. Lobenstine, a secretary of the National Christain Council, at the concluding session presented a report of the work of the Council in connection with securing funds for famine relief. During 1930, G.$557,000 were sent to China by this organization. Most of this was distributed through the China International Famine Relief Commision. Various experiments in preventing famine as well as of giving immediate relief were tried. Two important irrigation projects were promoted, one in Suiyuan and the other in Shensi. This latter project cost approximately $1,000,000 Chinese currency, and is expected to irrigate approximately 540,000 mow of land. As a result of correspondence with the National Christian Council, China Famine Relief (U.S.A.) proposes to extend its appeal for help over a period of years.

The conference elected as chairman for the ensuing biennium Bishop C. P. Wang, Methodist Episcopal Church; as vice-chairmen, the Rt. Rev. John Curtis, of the Church Missionary Society, and Miss Ting Shu-ching, general secretary of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A.'s in China. Dr. C. L. Hsia, Principal of Medhurst College, Shanghai, was elected treasurer. The executive committee was elected at the same time.

Chinese Associates of Late Lenox Simpson Sentenced

Ku Tse-yi, former Deputy Commissioner of the Tientsin Customs during the Lenox Simpson regime, and his brother, Ku Tse-fan, former accountant in the Customs, were found guilty of the charge of embezzlement of public funds by the Tientsin District Court April 14. Ku Tse-yi, as the chief culprit, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and a fine of $3,000; while the other, his accomplice, received three years' imprisonment and a fine of $2,000. The accused were also ordered to repay to the Tientsin Customs the sum of $123,778.91 misappropriated and to return all account books and other documents belonging to the Customs which they made away with. The defendants announced that they would appeal to a higher court.

Property of Dr. Main Still Held by Chekiang Authorities

Details were given in a recent issue of the *North China Daily News* of the efforts which are being made by Dr. Duncan Main and S. P. Main, to secure repossession from the Chekiang authorites not only of the property of the Church Missionary Society but also of six foreign houses on the edge of the lake at Hangchow, which were seized four years ago. The church property and some property at Mokanshan has in the meantime been returned to its owners, but the six properties on the lake are still being held by the Chekiang authorities, who collect the rent from the occupiers. Dr. Main retired from China several years ago after working as a medical missionary in China for more than forty years. His son, S. D. Main, at present resides in Shanghai. He is manager of the *China Medical Journal*.

China Suggests Exchange of Professors with European Universities

The Chinese Government recently sent a letter to the League of Nation at Geneva suggesting that arrangements should be made for an exchange of scientists and professors between universities in China and those of other countries, particularly European countries. The letter says that professors of English literature, geography and geology will be especially welcome at the Central University of Nanking. A *Reuter* telegram from Paris says the letter was referred to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the executive committee of which decided to express a favorable opinion in regard to the proposal.

Japanese Newspapers Protest to Dr. C. T. Wang on "Rengo" Ban

The eight leading newspapers of Tokyo, after holding a meeting with Baron Shidehara, Japanese Foreign Minister, concerning the ban placed on the *Rengo* news agency by the Chinese government, sent a telegram to Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Foreign Minister at Nanking, requesting an early and unconditional removal of the ban. The Japanese newspaper representatives also decided to dispatch telegrams to the principal newspapers abroad concerning the incident, with a view to securing their support. This incident is referred to editorially in this issue of *The Review*.

Britain Lessens Australia's War Burden

The British Government has agreed that payments by the Commonwealth of Australia to Great Britain, under the War Debt Funding Agreement of 1921, which should amount to five and a half millions sterling a year, shall be reduced by over £1,600,000 a year during each of the two years beginning from September 30 next. The period of repayment of the principal of the debt will also be extended by two years. This arrangement has been made in view of Australia's financial difficulties and in response to a request from the Commonwealth Government.

Financial Difficulties of Honan Province

Kaifeng, Honan, April 14.

According to Wan Wu, financial commissioner of Honan province, more than 130 kinds of the miscellaneous taxes in the province have been abolished. The monthly revenue of the land tax in the province is less than $280,000, and the Central Government helps the province with $150,000. The tolal is only about $400,000, but the monthly expenditure in the province is over $500,000. It shows that the financial condition of the province is still very difficult. The yearly butchers' tax revenue is about $800,000 and the cattle tax revenue about $1.100,000. But during the past few years only one-third of these taxes could be collected. The financial authorities are now trying their best to increase the revenues.

According to Tsien Chung-che, chief director of the Lunghai Railway Bureau, the debt of the Lunghai line is now over several hundred million dollars. At the beginning it possessed 1,200 cars, but now only half of that number are left, and most of them are broken. Six million dollars are needed if the wood ties for the whole line are repaired. During the past few months, the monthly revenue has been usually over $700,000. After paying $200,000 for salaries the balance is used for repairing the bridges and the rails along the line.

General Shih You-shan, commandant of the 13th route army, who had gone to Mukden to report to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang on garrison affairs, has returned to Changteh in North Honan with General Chang Hsueh-cheng the Young Marhal's brother. General Shih has now three division forces of infantry and one division force of cavalry. It is said that General Chang Hsueh-cheng is to be appointed as the division commander of General Shih's cavalry.

General Liu Chih, chairman of the province, has gone to North Honan to inspect the party, education, political and military conditions, in the different districts along the Pinghan and Taoching lines.

The work of digging up the Yin Ruins (1135 B. C.), at Changteh, North Honan, has continued since March 22. Some ancient art relics, carved jades, bronze arrow heads, earthenware, etc., have been dug out. In addition, an ancient building foundation, 30 metres long and 20 metres wide, but without any door, and several deep pits in which a lot of bones and earthenware were found, have loss been discovered.

Autonomy Institutes to be Set Up in Provinces to Train Officials

With a view to preparing the people for democracy, the Ministry of Interior will shortly issue instructions to the various Provincial Authorities to adopt prompt measures for the establishment of District Autonomy Institutes for the training of local government officials. The Regulations governing the organization of such institutes have just been promulgated by the Ministry, according to which at least one institute must be established in each province with the Commssioner of Civil Affairs acting concurrently as principal of the institute. In addition, a branch institute must be opened in each district of the province with the magistrate of the District as the principal in order that civil education of the people may be popularized throughout the whole country. The Regulations make no provision for the number of the applicants to be admitted to the institutes, which, it is stated, shall be dictated by the needs of the different provinces and districts.

Japan Suggests Boxer Indemnity Be Used for Aeronautical Development

A Nanking telegram intimates that the Japanese Government is agreeable to the revision of the Sino-Japanese Cultural Agreement for the application of the Boxer Indemnity Refund. Now that the British Boxer Indemnity Refund is being utilized mainly for railway contruction it is said that Japan is suggesting that the Japanese Indemnity Refund should be mainly used for aeronautical development in China. It will be recalled that the Foreign Ministry at Nanking has repeatedly endeavored to secure a revision of the agreement. Only last month, the Central Political Council granted permission to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Education to appoint a joint committee of experts to study the question anew so that a satisfactory settlement may be reached.

How to Improve China's Agriculture

BY CHI PE HUO

China has been an agricultural country for more than four thousand years. So far as her physical features are concerned, China has a variety of favorable climates and vast plains which are well suited for agriculture. Favored with such conditions, China's agriculture ought to be highly developed. As a matter of fact, however, the opposite state of affairs exists in this country. Frequently it happens that we have not sufficient food supplies; famines occur every few years. Large quantities of wheat and timber are shipped to China from Canada and the United States every year. One of the most important steps towards improving China's agriculture is to provide better educational facilities for China's farming classes—particularly general agricultural education. They would thus come to understand better the basic principles which underly agriculture and would bgin to apply them. There is also need for better fertilizing practice. Owing to the lack of fertilizers much of the land's fertility has disappeared. The Chinese should apply the principles of crop rotation, green manure, and leguminous cover crops, should practice underground drainage and take steps to control injurious insects. There is also great need of reafforestation.

Middle School, Wusih, April 16, 1931.

Shanghai Police Raid Communist Dens, Seize Presses and Literature

Upwards of half a million copies of Communist books and pamphlets were found in a Chinese dwelling off North Honan road in the course of a raid conducted by the Shanghai Municipal police, during the day and night of April 17. Four printing presses, a paper cutter, book binding machine and other book producing paraphernalia, were seized, and twenty-two persons, including three women, were arrested. Many other communist bases both in the International and French Settlements were raided the same day, the French and International Police working in close cooperation. Although the bulk of the literature seized was intended for ignorant Chinese, pamphlets in English designed for distribution amog the American and British armed forces were also found. The Police intimate that the literature was to be used in fomenting a demonstration on May 1. When the police entered a printing establishment at 567 Canton road they found pamphlets in the course of printing which urged the laborers of the Shanghai Arsenal to celebrate May 5 by a general uprising against the National Government.

Shanghai Gas Company Reports Continued Increased Consumption of Gas

It was revealed at the annual meeting of the Shanghai Gas Company held April 16 that the consumption of gas in Shanghai is steadily increasing, sales during the last year amounting to 650,000,000 cubic feet, an increase of almost ten percent over the preceding year. L. E. Canning, the chairman, in his speech to the shareholders stated that the rapid changing over in Shanghai from the old-fashioned private housing system to that of flats and apartments was very satisfactory from the company's point of view as the residents nowadays demanded cooking and heating systems that obviated dust and labor. The gain in income from gas sales, he said, amounts to more than twelve per cent. Mr. Canning reported the successful conclusion of an agreement to run for ten years with the Bureau of Public Utilities of the City Government of Greater Shanghai for the supply of gas in the outlying districts. He paid a tribute to Dr. Huang Pe tsiau for his reasonableness during the negotiations. A final dividend of two taels a share was authorized.

Chinese Woman Wanted in United States on Embezzlement Charge

Mrs. Jeng Shee, formerly of California, is being held at Hongkong under bail of Hongkong $75,000, at the request of the American government, who demand her extradition in connection with the alleged embezzlement of Gold $.25,000. Mrs. Jeng is being held pending the arrival of an escort to take her back to the United States. Her counsel claimed that there had been some delay in the sending of the necessary escort; according to present arrangements he is due in Hongkong May 2.

The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons!

BY PROF. W. A. SCHARFFENBERG

Lesson No. XV

RADICALS

We would advise the student to master at least the fifty most frequently used radicals, and become as well acquainted with the remaining one hundred and sixty-four as possible. Much time will be wasted in looking up characters in the dictionary when the radical is not known.

We have already made a study of the first fifteen most frequently used radicals. In this lesson we will introduce the student to five more.

火

16. 火 Radical number 86, pronounced Ro and in the third tone. This radical is the character used to represent fire, a flame, to burn. In combination with certain characters it is contracted to 灬 four dots, and when so formed will be found at the bottom of the character. It is used in characters having to do with fire, or related to fire.

疒

17. 疒 Radical number 104, pronounced ni, and in the fourth tone. This radical is never used as a character, and will therefore be found only in combinations with some phonetic or other character. It refers to sickness and disease, and will be found in characters having to do with sickness or any disease.

鳥

18. 鳥 Radical number 196, pronounced niaV and in the third tone. This radical when standing alone, means a bird; and when used in combinations with other characters as a rule will refer to the name of some bird.

足

19. 足 Radical number 157, pronounced tze and in the third tone. Refers to the foot or leg, and frequently used in the sense of enough, sufficient, complete, satisfied. Used chiefly in characters having some relation to the leg or foot.

玉

20. 玉 Radical number 96, pronounced y and in the fourth tone. This radical is the character used to represent the gem held in the highest esteem by the Chinese, namely, jade. The green variety is very highly prized. It is supposed to possess five virtues, and therefore, is used in characters having to do with precious, valuable, or beautiful things.

3 很 71

Character No. 71 (很3)

Very

Pronounced RËN

Used as a superlative. This character is often used in place of 狠 meaning cruel, bad, desperate, as two dogs quarrelling; hence the idea of extremely or very.

3 怎 72

Character No. 72 (怎3)

How? What? Why?

Pronounced tzËn

Classified under radical 心 number 64. Very seldom used by itself, but in combinations expressing how, what, why, it is used very frequently.

4 事 73

Character No. 73 (事4)

An affair, a matter, business

Pronounced sz

This character is used a great deal in connection with any matter, business, or affair in hand. It represents a hand 𠂇 acting 屮 with fidelity 中.

3 九 74

Character No. 74 (九3)

Nine

Pronounced tziu

This character is merely a numerical sign and does not seem to have any other use.

十 75

Character No. 75 (十5)

Ten

Pronounced ʃz

This numerical sign for ten 十 represents the two dimensions and has therefore the idea of completeness, or perfection.

VOCABULARY LIST

102.	很好	RËN RaV	— Very good.
103.	很大	RËN TaV	— Very large.
104.	很小	RËN SIaV	— Very small
105.	怎麼	TzËn mo	— What, how is it?
106.	怎麼樣	tzËn mo ian	— How?
107.	九個	tɕiu ko	— Nine
108.	十個	ʃɤ ko	— Ten
109.	十一	ʃɤ i'	— Eleven
110.	十二	ʃɤ Ër	— Twelve
111.	十三	ʃɤ san	— Thirteen
112.	十四	ʃɤ sz	— Fourteen
113.	十五	ʃɤ u	— Fifteen
114.	十六	ʃɤ lu'	— Sixteen
115.	十七	ʃɤ ts'i'	— Seventeen
116.	十八	ʃɤ pɔ:'	— Eighteen
117.	十九	ʃɤ tɕiu	— Nineteen
118.	二十	Ër ʃɤ	— Twenty
119.	三十	San ʃɤ	— Thirty
120.	四十	Sz ʃɤ	— Forty
121.	五十	u ʃɤ	— Fifty
122.	六十	lu' ʃɤ	— Sixty
123.	七十	Ts'i ʃɤ	— Seventy
124.	八十	pɔ: ʃɤ	— Eighty
125.	九十	tɕiu ʃɤ	— Ninety

SENTENCE WORK

159.	那個人很好	— That man is very good.
160.	這個東西不好	— This thing is no good.
161.	我沒有事	— I have nothing to do.
162.	甚麼事	— What's the matter?
163.	怎麼樣吃飯	— How do we eat?
164.	這是怎麼樣的事	— What kind of an affair is this?
165.	那裏有九個人	— Over there are nine men.
166.	這裏有十個人	— Here are ten men.
167.	那樣的事很好	— That kind of a business is good.

These simple lessons in the Chinese written and spoken language, the first of which appeared in *The China Weekly Review* on Jan. 17, will appear throughout 1931. Persons interested in a more intensive study in class work or by correspondence are requested to communicate with Prof. Scharffenberg, at THE HOME STUDY INSTITUTE, No. 25 Nihgkuo Road, Shanghai.

Impressions of the Indian Revolution

BY DANIEL J. LEE (李芾根)

The Gandhi-Irwin Peace Pact

1. Cessation of the civil disobedience movement.
2. Cessation of the boycott of British goods as a political weapon.
3. Release of the civil disobedience prisoners.
4. Permission to the residents of the salt area, particularly the poorer population, to collect and manufacture salt for domestic consumption and for sale in their villages.
5. Permission for picketing foreign cloth shops, if it is non-aggressive.
6. Withdrawal of the ordinances issued during the civil disobedience movement.
7. Non-interference with the sale and purchase of British goods.

WHEN the Indian Government could no longer stand the effects caused by the civil disobedience campaign and the organized anti-British movement, the Government declared peace by holding peace parleys with Mahatma Gandhi. The above is the so-called Peace Pact concluded by Mahatma Gandhi, the nationalist leader and the Viceroy, Lord Irwin. Are the terms therein provided good enough to satisfy the demands of the Indian people? In other words, does the Pact mean the End of the Revolution? These questions can not be answered without some knowledge of India as she appears to-day in her economic as well as social conditions; and especially that knowledge ought to be obtained by visiting that country in person as the newspaper reports are not reliable. Indeed, the voice of the Indian Revolution has reached every inhabitable part of the world. This Revolution has become a subject of discussion among politicians of every country and a topic of conversation among peoples of every walk of life.

Before the writer visited India, he little knew how the the Indian people had suffered under the oppressor though occasionally he was informed by the press; he little knew how far they had gone in their Revolution. Being a student of political science, if not an authority of Indian affairs, the writor studied this Revolution scrupulously with his own eyes for about three months and travelled as far as the north-east, Raxaul, and south-east, Madras, also stopping at the capital, Calcutta, for about two months.

The Effectiveness of the Boycott

"Non-violence" and "Non-cooperation," the slogans of Indian Revolution, are familiar terms to all of us save that its effects are not so well known nor could we imagine them. I went to an English tailor just a few days after my arrival at Catcutta to order a suit. The tailor honestly told me that he could hardly say how long it would take to have the suit ready due to the fact that the Indian people refused to work for any Europeans. "The agitation makes me sick," he said. "They don't know what they are doing. Instead of being grateful and thankful to the English people for what we have done for them, they create trouble and put us in such an ugly situation," he continued. Almost every Englishman whom I happened to meet, being a greater part of them business men, made complaints against the civil disobedience movement and spoke of how much they had suffered from it, declaring that unless the Government could devise some drastic measure to call off this unbearable agitation, things would go from bad to worse. In their complaints, they entertained no other feeling than hatred towards the Indian people, little studying the cause of it, while fixing the blame wholly upon the Indians; and still little realizing how much the latter have suffered since the English people began to wield political power in India, When I visited the bazaars, English goods were not easily obtainable; however Japanese goods were prevalent, partly because they were boycotting the former, and partly because the latter, though inferior in quality, are cheaper.

Cordiality Now Changed to Sullenness

Once when I was motoring on my way back to the hotel, I signalled my taxi driver to stop at a tobacconist near-by to get some cigarettes. The driver, however, refused to stop, saying that he could drive me to another tobacconist not far away where Chinese cigarettes could be obtained. "You should not buy English cigarettes," he said, This, at least, shows how the Revolution is really backed up by the masses, One day I happened to drop into a Chinese restaurant where I was introduced by the proprietor to an Indian who had his university education abroad in England and had been serving under the Government for quite a number of years. Here I will summarize and quote what he said during our conversation regarding the economic condition of the Indian people. "Had you visited India, say, some fifty years ago, you would have been entertained by the natives wherever you went. If you went to the country, you would be entertained with milk in case you were thirsty and cakes if you were hungry. You would find that the average people, I mean the women, were decorated with golden ornuments and jewels at least worth quite a few thousand rupees, not to mention rich people. Today you will find things just the opposite. Instead of being entertained by them, you will be expected to do some charity to relieve their hard life. Even the so-called rich people seldom wear any ornaments at all. There is no other remedy to relieve this situation except absolute independence. We shall fight with our oppressor even with our backs against the wall; because there can be no freedom otherwise."

From what I have seen and witnessed of the conditions in India, the above statement is no exaggeration.

The Analogy with the "Twenty-One" Demands

The Japanese statesman who presented the notorious Twenty-one Demands to the Government of China, admitted that he regarded his action in this matter as the greatest blunder ever committed by him in his life. So are the other Japanese statesmen who, unanimously, profess that this act is a terrible mistake. An American scholar has spoken of this act as the stupidity of Japanese psychology and short-sightedness of the Japanese statesmen. Though they admit it as a mistake, they are merely saying it. Their attitude toward China remains little changed even up to the present. Instead of promoting good will with China, Japan has implanted in the mind of every Chinese the feelings of hatred and enmity that has been the cause of boycotting Japanese goods, by which the Japanese industry in China has suffered none the less than the British industry in India has suffered today. We used to say that it is easy to become wise after an event. The British, however, are far from realizing that wisdom. Whatever the blunders committed by the Japanese statesmen, they do not seem to have guided the British in their policy towards India. They still resort to armed force as an ultimate means of securing peace. The inhuman acts of the Government of every description became the order of the day. 54,000 Indians were inprisoned within a period of nine months. The Government simply regarded it as a repetition of the Indian Mutiny of 1858, which could be suppressed by force. Realizing that armed force is no longer efficient to suppress the anti-British movement, the Government declared peace. Now, let us look at the Peace Pact, It means only a chapter of the Indian Revolution, by no means an End. If the Government do want the Indian people to be quiet and peaceful, only a friendly gesture and good will toward the Indian people in general and the granting of absolute independence can win the way to success. The Government mustn't fool the Indian people again with vague promises; as Gandhi says, "I was once proud to be a British subject. I even cherished the hope of rendering great services to my country and Great Britain. It was only the insincerity and vague promises of the English statesmen that had constrained me to distrust the Government. Cooperation, then, is no longer possible." Again the English statesmen mustn't fool the Indians under the pretence that the British came to India to help the Indians in the management of affairs. No one denies the fact that the British came to India for profit and for gain, far from doing any charity. They will stay in India until their object is attained. But may I remind the English statesmen that their object can not be attained unless with sincerity in their attitude they promote good-will with the Indian people, and later grant them absolute independence.

Shanghai, April 15, 1930.

"International House" to be Erected in Tokyo

A *Rengo* telegram from Tokyo April 20 stated that Alexander H. Ford, the founder of the Pan-Pacific Club, has announced his intention of building an International House in Tokyo, similar to the one in Riverside Drive in New York. It is to occupy the site of the old Peers' Club building, and will accommodate foreigners' clubs, foreign trade offices, library, restaurant, dance-hall and hotel rooms.

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Iron and Steel Trade of Shanghai

(By Edgar W. O'Harow, in U. S. Commerce Reports for Feb. 23.)

Shanghai is easily the first port of China in the import trade in iron and steel products. Statistics for 1929, the latest available, show that of the import trade of the whole of China in iron and steel, amounting in value to 52,986,351 haikwan taels (approximately $33,911,265, the sum of 23,683,251 haikwan taels ($15,157,281) entered the country through the port of Shanghai—an amount equal to slightly more than 44 per cent of the total trade in these commodities. This 1929 trade represented a gain of 4,302,578 haikwan taels or 20.4 per cent, over that of 1928, which had in turn registered a sharp advance over that of 1927.

Modernization of Chinese Industries

The demand in China for by far the greater part of the iron and steel imported is created through and by the gradual modernization of local industries. This demand is, of course, adversely affected by the prevailing unsettled political conditions and the disturbed state of the inland country, which renders transportation difficult. On the other hand, as soon as these conditions ameliorate, this temporarily suspended program of modernization is resumed and China once more displays its remarkable ability for quick recovery.

The work of modernization continued through 1928 and 1929 and reached its peak in July, 1930. The market for structural material, especially, registered a sharply increased demand, and building activity in Shanghai—which continued even in the face of the disturbed political conditions of 1930—together with the general extension of telephone and telegraph lines and the erection of several new electric power plants, resulted in the importation of increased quantities of these goods. It must be noted, however, that much of the building activity noted in Shanghai may be explained by the fact that heavy investments have been made in real estate and new construction, owing to the depreciation of the exchange value of silver, making real estate the most desirable outlet for accumulated stocks of this metal.

The new tariff act effective, February 1, 1929, proved to have no retarding effect on the import trade in iron and steel, and imports into Shanghai in 1929 rose by 10.8 per cent in quantity and 20.4 per cent in value as compared with those in 1928, although some credit for this gain must be given to the upward trend in replacement costs, which held the market firm in 1929.

Sources of Imports

In analyzing the figures of imports, certain stated discrepancies, which are bound to arise in any analysis of China's foreign trade, must be borne in mind. For example, a good part of the goods indicated as originating in Hong Kong and Japan is but transshipments of the products of other countries—although it should be noted that Japan is making a very determined bid for a good share of the Chinese iron and steel market—and this must also be said of a certain proportion of those accredited to Great Britain and the Netherlands, through whose ports a certain tonnage of Continental steel moves on its way to Shanghai. The figures, however, do offer some indication of the sources from which these imports are drawn.

Iron and steel imports into Shanghai during 1928 and 1929

Country of origin	1928 Quantity	1928 Value	1929 Quantity	1929 Value
	Piculs	*Haikwan taels*	*Piculs*	*Haikwan taels*
Great Britain	1,043,387	5,709,199	954,118	5,879,751
Belgium	1,422,693	4,570,550	1,662,898	5,855,985
United States	674,200	4,602,152	741,094	5,551,062
Luxemburg	441,601	1,195,017	587,534	1,908,806
Germany	190,713	1,026,770	270,240	1,344,043
Japan	115,295	891,985	143,428	1,190,210
Netherlands	118,024	448,161	111,508	451,431
France	136,261	424,977	122,280	442,472
Italy	12,973	121,499	5,955	66,111
Hong Kong	7,395	36,259	7,176	56,137
Canada	412	1,234	2,200	21,388
Other countries	227,890	352,870	254,844	915,855
Total	4,390,844	19,380,673	4,863,275	23,683,251

Great Britain, Belgium, and the United States the Principal Suppliers

Great Britain, Belgium, and the United States, in the order named, were the leading exporters of iron and steel to Shanghai on a value basis during 1929. The actual differences in value of total imports from these leading countries is so small as to place them on an approximately even basis, when due allowance is made for the discrepancies in figures, which has been referred to above. In striking contrast to the total values of imports, however, is the amount of those imports, as measured in piculs (of 133 1/3 pounds). During 1929 approximately 700,000 piculs more iron and steel were imported from Belgium than from Great Britain, and approximately 900,000 piculs more than from the United States. It is obvious that where there is such a large difference in the quantity of iron and steel imported from Great Britain, the United States and Belgium, with an approximate equality in values of imports, that Belgium is substantially underselling its competitors in this market on an average value basis.

Japanese Competition—Luxemburg an Important Factor

Japanese competition during 1930 took the form of a subsidized combine of selling agents, who are reported to have a quota of 1,300 tons per month of iron and steel to be sold on the China market. Although Japanese competition is not to be minimized, it has not yet become a serious factor in the local market.

Luxemburg, however, can not be discounted as an important factor in the iron and steel trade of Shanghai, inasmuch as during 1929 it exported approximately 12 per cent of the total amount of iron and steel which arived in Shanghai, and approximately 8 per cent of the total, as based upon value. Luxemburg exports are principally iron bars, bar croppings, and angles, and it offers strenuous competition from the standpoint of price.

Germany as a Competitor

Comparative statistics do not reveal Germany as a serious factor to contend with at present, but an analysis of opinion among local iron and steel merchants shows that the activities of this country are causing more concern than those of any other. During 1929 Germany showed an approximate 30 per cent gain in exports of iron and steel to Shanghai over those in 1928—substantial increases being noted in iron bars, bar croppings, pipes and tubes, and iron and steel scrap. Notwithstanding the serious nature of price competition from German manufacturers, the most significant phase of German activity has been long-term credits—in striking contrast with the rigid credit terms exacted by American interests.

United States Leads in the Tin-plate Market

The most significant feature of the United States trade with Shanghai is its preeminent position in the tin-plate market, which it shares with Great Britain on the basis of something more than 3 to 2. Gratifying as this may appear; from the standpoint of the whole trade of the United States, which in 1929 amounted in value to 5,551,062 haikwan taels, tin-plate shipments in the same year were valued at 3,160,978 haikwan taels, leaving only 2,390,364 haikwan taels to represent the share of the United States in the remaining 20,252,533 haikwan taels of the Shanghai trade.

The Import Trade in Various Products

The following table analyzes the Shanghai import trade in iron and steel products in 1928 and 1929 on the basis of classes of products entering into this trade, as classified by the Chinese Maritime Customs.

Iron and steel imports into Shanghai 1928 and 1929

Commodity	1928 Quantity	1928 Value	1929 Quantity	1929 Value
	Piculs	*Haikwan taels*	*Piculs*	*Haikwan taels*
Tin plates, decorated & plain	495,334	4,549,917	540,082	5,412,773
Bars	435,842	1,329,151	778,862	2,758,002
Bar croppings and bar ends	647,791	1,568,710	755,579	2,191,168
Galvanized sheets, plain	181,273	1,557,458	172,304	1,554,270
Cobbles	249,594	592,857	326,747	889,687
Plate cuttings	378,766	917,136	223,614	851,822
Sheets and plates under ⅛ inch thick	213,716	997,613	131,039	733,094
Pipes & tubes, other kinds	58,392	401,767	94,371	723,438
Sheets & plates ⅛ inch to ¼ inch thick	122,835	423,459	201,658	709,934
Angles	102,483	316,263	160,768	557,130
Galva. zed pipes and tubes	41,000	317,777	60,379	534,887
Galvanized sheets, corrugated	155,020	509,736	124,597	506,324
Galvanized wire	85,977	559,952	73,188	467,586
Nail wire	167,747	865,451	74,649	433,177
Galvanized wire shorts	42,855	307,453	56,401	432,353
Pig and kentlege	245,130	449,833	220,549	422,774
Hoops	94,519	432,292	83,854	414,273
Iron and steel, ungalvanized, not otherwise recorded	54,238	424,914	44,109	370,044
Old or scrap	121,707	320,102	127,330	338,385
Nail rods	95,143	284,288	94,009	327,563
Rails	33,839	118,920	83,203	286,421
Pipes and tubes, cast iron	9,728	40,154	63,124	263,159
Sheets and plates over ¼ inch thick	50,897	180,330	63,755	243,908
Steel, tools	30,558	342,535	17,356	225,461
Screws	6,519	141,900	8,447	205,507
Bolts, nuts, and washers	8,012	77,418	18,105	191,926
Wire shorts	95,744	242,580	54,316	179,129
Bamboo steel	54,497	260,574	32,052	171,000
Joists and girders	20,211	62,851	41,325	152,189
Chains, new and parts of	7,835	95,522	10,663	145,128
Galvanized wire rope, new	8,686	149,257	7,736	128,958
Tacks	6,892	69,187	9,838	124,274
Defective wire	22,026	62,276	30,793	107,109
Galvanized iron and steel, not otherwise recorded	3,309	23,391	10,618	91,672
Galvanized tube fittings	2,429	60,424	3,940	86,096
Rivets and washers	1,505	21,015	2,547	38,716
Channels	7,219	23,549	24,442	82,138
Pipe and tube fittings	2,923	62,456	4,119	81,196
Wire	16,913	118,063	12,543	74,785
Wire rope, new	2,612	43,025	3,994	66,792
Rivets	5,333	31,039	8,656	51,321
Anchors and parts of	933	12,132	1,711	24,724
Tees	2,166	10,360	5,307	22,971
Rough castings	169	2,563	560	7,345
Forgings	527	3,023	36	2,642
TOTAL	4,390,844	19,380,673	4,863,275	23,683,251

The Consumption of Tin-Plate

On the basis of value, tin plate is the first product of the Shanghai trade, the United States in 1929 obtaining approximately 58 per cent of the trade and Great Britain 36 per cent. American tin plate is generally favored by the Chinese buyers, because of its fine quality and uniformity of size—the last factor being considered exceedingly important, as it operates to reduce the proportion of waste resulting during transformation into tin cans and other products to an estimated 5 per cent, against as high as 40 per cent for certain qualities of tin plate imported from other sources.

The local canning industry is the principal consumer of tin plate, while considerable quantities are being made into egg cases for the export of egg products, and into kerosene tins and cigarette tins. The canning industry bids fair to become one of China's most important and successful ventures, and it seems more than likely that the demand for tin plate from this source will steadily increase. It is stated by a reliable Chinese source that, although there are but three or five firms devoted to the canning business, there are some 10 to 15 more which engage in it as a side line, the total capitalization being the considerable sum of $800,000. Methods of manufacture have been steadily improved and sanitation is being stressed. Some idea of the diversity of products being canned in Shanghai can be gathered from the statement that "one company is specialized in making and canning biscuits, fish of different flavors, chickens of six different flavors, duck, meats, mutton, pigeons, ham, jam, fruits, cheese, preserved vegetables, games, candies, miscellaneous, and other vegetables."

Shanghai is a transshipment point for large quantities of tin plate to those sections of China where the canning industry flourishes. American can-making machinery is used to a large extent in these factories—a fact also tending to facilitate the sale of American tin plate.

The Trade in Bars

The importance of the trade in bars is to be explained by the construction activity noted above, as well as the fact that some tonnage of this item is used along with all the various classes of waste iron which finds its way into the hands of local blacksmiths and iron workers for transformation by hand into farm and household implements and utensils. Belgium is the principal factor in this trade and, largely because of the low prices quoted on its products, secured something more than one-half the total trade in 1929. These prices are stated to average 20 per cent less than those asked on American bars, with the result that American producers do not put forth any strong competition in this line, but prefer to concentrate their efforts on the lighter and more highly finished products, such as tin plate and galvanized sheets.

China One of the World's Largest Markets for Scrap Metals

China is one of the world's largest markets for scrap metals—a term which includes the items bar croppings and bar ends, cobbles, plate cuttings, wire shorts, scrap, and defective wire. All these are used in the mills of the Chinese blacksmiths and iron workers, whose output runs from farm and household implements and utensils to truly fine works of art. The United States has a very fair proportion of this trade, principally because of the superior quality of even this scrap material; but all things being equal, importers seem to be inclined to prefer European scrap, because of less difficulty in securing particular assortments of sizes and grades. Generally speaking, this European scrap is offered in lots with narrower tolerance than the American wire shorts, being offered in bundles of specified length and of not more than five stated diameters, for example, and, as this matter of selected assortment directly affects the profit to be obtained from each shipment, will prefer that scrap material which will hold the best promise of gain. However, scrap wire is not the only material of this class against which there is local complaint. Plate cuttings are supplied from Great Britain in standard rectangular shapes only, while a lot of this material from the United States will usually include a variety of sizes and shapes and the edges will vary widely.

Price—Credit Terms

China is at present essentially a price market, a condition primarily due to the decline of silver. The purchasing power of the Shanghai dollar dropped from 40 to 50 per cent within the past year.

Formerly China was generally regarded as a "chop" market, but the resistance to higher prices has now been carried to the point where the dealer and consumer are willing to some extent to desert certain well-known "chops" which have been established for a number of years, and to substitute therefor goods of inferior quality, representing entirely new or little known "chops," but which have become attractive, however, by reason of the lower prices at which they are offered. Tin plate is a notable exception to this, however, for the reasons above noted.

Terms of credit and methods of financing iron and steel shipments coming into Shanghai vary widely. Import firms entering into contracts with the National Government of China on major projects are, in many instances, constrained to contract on the basis of 25 per cent with order, 25 per cent on receipt of notice of shipment, 25 per cent on arrival, and the remainder in 60 or 90 days, or from one to five years, or upon completion of the project—the amount being supported by a bank guarantee. Germany, Belgium, and Czechoslovakia have been known to extend credits in some instances up to five years, a practice which enhances the competitive ability of their products.

President of Chinese Trading Company Speaks at Luncheon in New York

K. C. Li, president of the Wah Chang Trading Corporation with offices in New York and various parts of China, was a guest at a luncheon of the Foreign Policy Association in New York February 14. In his address Mr. Li declared that today it was no longer a question of how to begin with the reconstruction of China, but how to carry on the work already under way There were only a few modern banks in China in 1911, he said, and there were 218 today; the public debt in China amounted to only $1.85 per capita as compared with a debt of $133.33 per capita in the United States; roads, textile mills and other plants, schools and colleges had increased during the last seventeen years by 150 to 1,000 per cent.

He admitted that there were grave problems to be solved in the future which, he said, was small wonder in view of the short life of the first real national government that come into nation-wide power only in 1928. As the most serious of problems he pointed to the low silver price. The intrinsic value of the American silver dollar, he said, was today only twelve cents. To reform the low silver price which had closed the markets of Asia to the industries of the world he proposed a silver rehabilitation conference.

He declared however, that China, while welcoming foreign assistance, did not actually need support from outside and that he would rather see her progress at a slow pace with her own resources.

Other speakers at the luncheon were Grover Clark, former editor of *The Leader* (Peiping) and Rodney Gilbert formerly on the staff of the *N. C. D. News* (Shanghai). At question time Mr. Li said he was glad to hear Mr. Gilbert say that what suits the Chinese merchants will suit the American merchants in China; he was also glad to hear from Mr. Gilbert that foreign intervention was not fashionable. Mr. Li commented: "I would say, 'Try it,'" a sally which evoked laughter.

Germans Asked to Hand Back Soviet Consulate Building in Shanghai

The old Russian Consulate at the corner of Whangpoo road and Broadway, which was the scene of a riot in November 1927, when a band of white Russians stormed the building then in the occupation of the Soviets, has again come into prominence, after having been closed and apparently neglected, during the intervening years. According to the *Evening Post and Mercury*, the Soviet government at Moscow, through Centrosojus (England), Ltd., has formally requested that the German consulate general here hand over the premises which were entrusted to it, following the order of the Chinese government December 1927 that the Soviet Consulate in Shanghai must close.

The telegram from Moscow, according to A. Levin, manager of Centrosojus, Ltd., asserted that the building and contents have been seriously neglected inside and outside, that ceillings and floors are badly in need of repair, that the buildings is without lights, sanitation, heat, telephones or water, that all furniture is in a deplorable state, leather coverings having been torn from furniture and some furniture destroyed, that indecent signs in the Russian language have been chalked on walls and desks and that thieves and vandals have entered the place and caused damage. According to present reports the Centrosojus, whose offices in Shanghai are at present at 2 Peking road, will move its offices into the building as soon as the Germans hand it back.

Followers of Lenin Attack Japanese Religious Beliefs

Two anti-religious movements have been started in Japan by Leftists based on Lenin's slogan, "Religion is an opiate for the people". Two Japanese Leftists who recently returned from Russia are said to be planning the organization of an anti-religious league in Japan early this summer. Takatsu Sedo, a Socialist leader and a former Buddhist priest, proposes the formation of a league aiming at the destruction of existing religions and the substitution of a faith based on Leftist principles.

The Japanese Constitution guarantees freedom of faith and the Japanese police are stated to be very perplexed as to what action they can take, as they are unable to interfere provided the movement is restricted to purely religious aspects.

FORECASTING

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All applications and inquiries should be addressed to the Director at 1954 Avenue Haig, Shanghai.

In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

More than Million Factory Workers

The statistical department of the Ministry of Industries announced on April 14 that a recent survey showed there are some 1,104,396 factory workers in China, of which number 362,894 reside in Shanghai.

Further Native-Products Exhibits in Nanking

The Ministry of Industry announced on April 17 that a further series of native products exhibitions would be held in Nanking beginning on May 5. The first exhibition will be devoted to the products of Kiangsu province.

New Port for Kiangsu at Hsiangshan

Sun Hung-chih, provincial commissioner of reconstruction for Kiangsu has announced the early opening of a new port at Hsiangshan, on the Yangtsze near Chinkiang. The proposal was approved by the provincial committee on April 17.

Morgan Company to Make Large Loan in Formosa

A *Rengo* report from Tokyo on April 16 stated that J. P. Morgan and Company will shortly make a loan of Yen 45,000,000 to the Formosal Electric Company, the purpose being to promote electrical development in Formosa. The loan will bear interest at 7 percent and will be for thirty years.

Increased Railway Freight Facilities in Hsuchowfu

Owing to increased freight traffic at Hsuchowfu, Kiangsu, junction point of the Lung-Hai and Tientsin-Pukow Railways, Chien Chung-tse, Director of the Lung-Hai Railway has announced the construction of new freight stations and warehouses. Contractors have been invited to submit bids for the work.

Would Raise $8,000,000 Relief Loan for Shansi

The Executive Yuan on April 17 instructed the Ministry of Finance to assist in the raising of a loan of $8,000,000 for the relief of Shensi province. The action was taken in response to telegrams and petitions from the provincial government, famine relief and various civic organizations in Shanghai asking for assistance.

Would Improve Telegraph Service

A *Kuomin* report from Nanking on April 15 stated that the Ministry of Communications was making early plans for the improvement of the telegraph department throughout the country. Investigators have been sent out to make surveys of the various main lines with a view to effecting necessary repairs. Provincial telegraph departments are also to be investigated.

New Public Health Administration Inaugurated in Nanking

The Public Health Administration under the Ministry of Interior was formally inaugurated in Nanking on April 16 with Dr. J. Heng Liu, former Minister of Health, as Director, according to a dispatch from Nanking. The staff members of the former Health Ministry were re-appointed to serve in the new Administration.

Ministry of Industry to Train Factory Inspector

The Ministry of Industry announced on April 16 that a training institute will be opened in Nanking for the training of factory inspectors who will be sent to Nanking by the various provincial and municipal governments. Upon graduation they will be sent back to their native districts for service. The new factory law will come into effect on August 1.

Telegraph and Telephone Services to be Improved

The Directors of the Telegraph Administrations at Shanghai and Nanking have been summoned by the Ministry of Communications to the Capital for a conference. Large-scale rehabilitation of the existig main telegraph lines and their extension are planned and new longdistance telephone lies are to be installed.

Foreign Firms Expected to Pay New Business Tax

The Executive Yuan on April 17 instructed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to take up with the foreign ministers the matter of foreign firms paying the new business tax. The report stated that while foreign firms, by reason of exterritoriality, might attempt to evade payment, that the Government intended to enforce the tax upon foreigners and Chinese alike.

Wuhan's Population Estimated at 1,161-328

A *United Press* dispatch from Hankow under date of April 17 stated that the population of the Wuhan Area now totals 1,161,328, according to an announcement made by the Wuhan Garrison Headquarters. The distribution of the population in the three cities, the message further stated, is 756,517 in Hankow, 384,710 in Wuchang and 120,101 in Hanyang.

Postal Remittance and Savings Bank for Nanking

A branch of the Postal Remittance and Savings Bank was opened in Nanking on Wednesday, April 15, those present at the inaugural ceremonies including high officials of the Ministry of Communications and other departments of the Government as well as Nanking bankers. The Postal Remittance and Savings Bank, which recently was authorized to engage in general banking business, is opening branches in all parts of the country.

Mukden Planning Purchase of German Airplanes

A report by the *United Press* from Mukden on April 17 stated that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang is planning the early purchase of 50 airplanes, the total cost being estimated at $3,00,0000. It was stated that while American, French and Czecho-Slovakian firms were competing for the order that the Marshal favored a German-made machine. Two Chinese engineers have been sent to Germany to arrange for the purchase.

C. E. R. May Re-Open the Chalainor Mines

A report from Harbin on April 16 stated that the Chinese Eastern Railway Administration may decide shortly to reopen the Chalainor coal mines, located near Manchouli at the western end of the line. The mines were bombarded by Soviet artillery and airplanes during the Sino-Russian complications of 1929 and have since been closed down. It is estimated that 500,000 roubles will be required to put the mines in operation.

Survey of Huai River Making Headway

According to a dispatch from Nanking, the Huai River Conservancy Board is expediting the survey of the entire course of the river in order that various projected construction works may be carried out immediately. The second surveying corps of the Board left Nanking on April 10 for Hung-Tzu Lake region to conduct surveys of the projected new course of the River to the sea. In the meantime, the Standing Committee of the Board called on April 11 to consider measures for raising necessary funds for the work and the British Boxer Indemnity Fund Committee has been requested to make appropriations in advance in order to rush work on the River. Chwang Sung-fu, vice-chairman of the Board, left for the upper reaches of the river to carry on personal investigations with a view to pacifying the people who have protested against the Government's plan to start work from the lower reaches.

Appropriation of Ten Million Dollars for Huai River Conservancy

At a meeting held at Nanking on April 18, the Standing Committee of the Huai River Conservancy Broad approved an appropriation of $10,000,000 for engineering work on the first part of the river conservancy program. The surcey of the entire course of the River has been completed and the work will be started immediately.

Minimum Wage Law Under Consideration

A *Kuomin* report from Nanking on April 17 stated that the new Minimum Wage Law, designed to prevent exploitation of labor by capital, has been drafted by the Ministry of Industry and shortly will be submitted to the Legislative Yuan for consideration. The new law consists of twenty-seven articles and provides for the organization of minimum wage committees in the provinces which will make investigations of the cost of living as a basis for regulations pertaining to minimum wages.

Nanking Waterworks Nearing Completion

Rapid progress is being made in the construction of the new Waterworks at Nanking which is expected to be completed before the end of the year. The laying of pipes is also making headway. According to present plans, the waterworks will commence operation by January, 1932 when the Company will be ready to supply water to the residents. Municipal Bonds are shortly to be floated by the Nanking Municipal Government in order to raise funds to cover the final construction expenses.

New Chinese Gunboat to be Christened by Mme Kung

Construction having been completed, the new Chinese gunboat, "Min Sen," built by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, will be launched this week, according to information from local naval circles. Mrs. H. H. Kung, wife of the Minister of Industries, will have charge of the christening ceremony. It is also learned that to further strengthen the Chinese Navy, construction of another gunboat is also under contemplation and the designs for the projected vessel have already been completed.

Chinese Railway Men Proceed to Japan

The Ministry of Railways announced on April 13 the dispatch of a special mission to Japan for the purpose of making a study of Japanese transportation systems. The mission, which is composed of eighteen members representing all the Chinese Government lines, sailed for Japan on April 12 and will be absent from China until the end of May. They will devoted particular attention to the operation of railway workshops, both in Japan and those under Japanese control in South Manchuria.

Tientsin Bankers Underwrite Hai Ho Bonds

A syndicate of Chinese banks in Tientsin has agreed to underwrite the remaining portion of the Hai Ho Conservancy Loan amounting to $2,900,000, according to a *Kuomin* report from Tientsin dated April 14. The syndicate consists of the Bank of China, Bank of Communications, Yien Yieh Bank, China and South Seas, Kincheng Bank, Continental Bank, Hopei Provincial Bank and Banque Franco-Chinoise. The Hai Ho Conservancy Loan, issued several months ago, is for the purpose of providing funds for reclamation and drainage purposes in the Tientsin district.

Kiangsu-Chekiang Silk Loan to be Increased

The National State Council on April 15 announced that the proposed loan for the improvement of the silk industry in Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces, will be increased from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000. The revised Regulations will accordingly be referred to the Legislative Yuan for adoption. Bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, the Loan is to be issued under the joint auspices of the Ministries of Industry and Finance for the relief of the silk trade in the two provinces, which has been hard hit by the general depression and keen foreign competition.

Modern Irrigation Works for Kiangsu

With a view to reforming the methods of agriculture in the matter of irrigation, the National Reconstruction Committee has formulated definite plans for the introduction of modern mechanical irrigation works in Kiangsu. The first model Irrigation Bureau will be established in the Changchow-Wusih-Soochow Sector of the Province. The Bureau will start functioning in the immediate future. It is learned that the system will be extended to northern Kiangsu and later to the neighboring provinces, Chekiang, Anhwei and Fukien and gradually all over the country.

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IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

MARY BAKER BATTERTON, Plaintiff.

vs.

BENJAMIN ALFRED BATTERTON, Defendant.

Cause No. 3349
Civil No. 1486
ORDER.
Filed at Shanghai, China, this 15th day of April, 1931.
L. T. KENAKE
Asst. Clerk.

ORDER.

The object of this suit is the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony between the parties hereto.

WHEREAS Plaintiff herein by her attorneys, on the 15th day of April, 1931, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the Defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 15th day of April, 1931, the summons for the Defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 15th day of April, 1931, Mary Baker Batterton, the Plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the Defendant herein was not residing in the Republic of China nor has he been within the jurisdiction of this Court during the last six months previous to the 16th day of April, 1931.

NOW, THEREFORE it is this 15th day of April 1931, ORDERED that service upon the Defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "China Weekly Review" a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the Defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Defendant Cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 2nd day of may, 1931, the day of the last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT

Milton D. Purdy
Judge

Completing the Lung-Hai Line

In order to expedite the completion of the Lung-Hai Railway, an additional sum of $200,000 has been appropriated by the Ministry of Railways as expenses for recruiting labor to carry on construction work on the unfinished portion of the line. At present, the line terminates at Kwangyingtang in Western Honan but when completed, it will extend to Kanchow, Capital of Kansu, thereby linking up the Northwestern border provinces with the sea port at Haichow in Northern Kainsgu. The railway is a main trunk line across Central China from east to the west, traversing five provinces, namely, Kiangsu, Shantung, Honan, Shensi and Kansu.

Chapoo Port Scheme Under Way

In connection with the plan for the development of Chapoo port on Hangchow Bay, two Chinese gunboats, Kingsing and Chingyung, left Shanghai last Saturday for a week's survey in the vicinity of Haining and concrete plans are reported to have been formed to construct the port in the near future, the present naval survey being the first definite step in that direction. The development of Chapoo into a modern gateway for China was one of the most favored schemes of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen in his program of national reconstruction. Owing to its strategic location on the China Coast, Chapoo is capable of being developed into a large harbor for trade and naval purposes.

Soviet Traders Becoming Active in Shanghai Market

A report in *The Shanghai Times* on Friday, April 17 stated that representatives of Soviet State Trading Agencies are becoming active in the Shanghai market, the leading agencies being the Textile Syndicate and the Soviet Naptha Trust. The representative of the Naptha Trust, Mr. Libanoff, who arrived in Shanghai several weeks ago and was reported to have made a contract with the Chinese Kwanghwa Petroleum Company, has returned to Shanghai from a trip to Harbin and rumors are again in circulation that Soviet petroleum may be sold here in large quantities. Mr. Libanoff stated that Soviet interests are marketing considerable of their oil products in Manchuria.

Model Village for Workers Opened in Nanking

The Ministry of Industry on April 16 announced the completion of a model village for workers which has been under construction in Nanking for some time. The monthly rent for dwellings will range from $1.60 to $3.

Dr. James Yen, authority on rural education, has announced a plan for establishing model rural villages in Shenyang province, Manchuria. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Manchurian administration, who is cooperating in the scheme has sent a number of district magistrates and twenty school teachers to Tinghsien for practical experience under the personal direction of Dr. Yen.

Technical Training Institute Planned at Nanking

Wtih a view to training technical men for national reconstruction purposes, a *Shun Pao* dispatch from Nanking, dated April 21, stated that the Ministry of Industries has formulated definite plans for the organization and establishment of a Technical Training Institute at Nanking. The scheme has already been approved by the Executive Yuan and in order to expedite the organization of the Institute, the Ministry has dispatched Cheng Cheng-chun, Director of the Industry Department, to Shanghai to inspect the machinery of the former Shanghai University of Labor Model Factory in order that they may be transported to Nanking for use.

National Economic Planning Council to be Formed in Nanking

A National Economic Planning Council is shortly to be formed in Nanking under the control of the Executive Yuan, for the purpose of coordinating and directing economic and financial reconstruction. The report, which was issued through *Kuomin* on April 14, stated that the Council would include the President and Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, Ministers of Finance, Railways, Industry, Communications and Interior and in addition five technical experts. After further discussion by the Central Political Council the final plan will be announced. The original announcement regarding the intention to form a National Economic Planning Council appeared in the annual financial report of T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance.

Japanese Boxer Fund for Aviation Development in China

A *Kuomin* report from Nanking on April 17 stated that the Japanese Government has agreed to a revision of the Sino-Japanese Cultural Agreement, providing for the expenditure of the Japanese balance of the Boxer Indemnity for educational and cultural development. According to the new plan, the balance of the fund will probably be used for aeronautical development in China under Sino-Japanese auspices. Several years ago the Japanese government decided to use the fund for so-called cultural purposes in China and a Sino-Japanese committee was appointed for this purpose. Owing to complications in Sino-Japanese relations resulting from Japanese military intervention in Shantung, the Chinese members of the committee resigned.

Government to Aid Fishing Industry with Subsidy of $500,000

A *China Press* dispatch from Nanking on April 20 stated that with a view to promoting the fishing industry along the China coast, the Minitsry of Industry is considering an annual grant of $500,000 to assist Chinese fishermen. According to the scheme formulated by the Ministry, the sum is to be raised partly by appropriation from the Central Government Treasury and partly from the provincial treasuries of the seven coastal provinces. The former shall be requested to give an annual grant of $150,000, while the provinces are made responsible for the balance. The scheme is reported to have been submitted to the Central Political Council for consideration and action.

Would Abolish Contract Labor System for Seamen

As a result of a petition submitted to the Central Executive Committee at Nanking by the Shanghai Seamen's Union, instructions were issued to the Bureau of Public Safety and Social Affairs of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to devise measures for the suppression of the contract system in the employment of seamen. The petition of the Seamen's Union alleged that common seamen are exploited by labor contractors who supply labor for native and foreign shipping concerns and demands that all so-called seamen's clubs, lodging houses and organized contractors be dissolved. In place of the contract system the Seamen's Union demands that the matter of supplying labor for ships should be handled by the union directly.

American Expert to Investigate Shanghai Water Works

A report in *The Shanghai Times* on Saturday, April 18 stated that the Municipal Council of the International Settlement will shortly appoint an American expert to make an investigation of the Shanghai Water Works Company, in accordance with a decision of the Council several weeks ago. The decision to appoint an American expert resulted from a complaint of the Chinese Ratepayers Association against an increase of water rates which the Water Works Company stated was necessary on account of the depression in the value of silver. The Council communicated with the American Waterworks Association and as a result five experts were recommended for the job. The American expert will make the investigation in company with Z. U. Kwauk, who will represent Chinese interests. The experts will make an investigation to see whether water can be supplied more cheaply.

Navigation Bureau to be Shortly Opened at Harbin

After many months' negotiations between the Ministry of Communications and the Northeastern Political Affairs Committee in regard to the control of state shipping in Manchurian Waters, a Harbin dispatch stated that a new Navigation Bureau will be formally inaugurated at the end of the month in Harbin. The Bureau which has been under organization for some time has issued orders for registration of ships on the Sungari River and other matters pending formal establishment.

Tseng Kwang-chin has been recommended by General Chang Hsueh-liang as Director of the Bureau, pending formal approval by the National Government.

$2,000,000 to be Raised for the Repairs of Confucian Temple

The Temple of Confucius at Chufuhsien, Shantung, which sustained serious damages owing to the military operations against the Yen-Feng Rebel Coalition last year, will be repaired. A sum of $2,000,000 is to be raised as the necessary expenses for the complete rehabilitation of the Sage's Shrine, according to a *Kuomin* dispatch from Tsinan on April 18. The dispatch stated that a preparatory committee in charge of the repair work has been organized at Tsinan with General Han Fu-chu, Chairman of Shantung Provincial Government, as chairman. At a meeting of the Committee held on April 18, it was decided to request the Central Government in Nanking, the various provincial Authorities, universities and other educational instutions to assist in the raising of the sum of $2,000,000 for the necessary repair expenses.

Municipal Abattoir Planned by Public Health Bureau

In order to safeguard public health and improve the sanitary condition of local butcheries, the Department of Public Health of the Shanghai Municipality has formulated plans for the establishment of a modern and scientific Municipal Abattoir in Chapei. In a booklet issued by the Bureau, Dr. Hon-ki Hu, Commissioner of Public Health, outlined the plans of the projected abattoir which when completed would consist of four houses, namely, butchery for pigs, butchery for oxen and sheep, cold storage house and a house for acessory parts. The expenses for the establishment of the abattoir are estimated at $100,000 which would be raised as loan from local Chinese bakers, the Butchery Guild and other commercial bodies. The loan will be refunded in eight years at an interest rate of 10% per anum and would be secured on the assets of the abattoir. Dr. Hu states in the booklet that the present private butcheries are very unsatisfactory and unsanitary and lack modern equippment. Immediate improvement in all respects are the need of the times, both for reasons of public health and the completion of municipal reconstruction. The booklet is accompanied by many sketches showing the architectual plans for the building of the proposed abattoir.

Japanese Competition and China's Cotton and Flour Trade

Yung Chung-chi, leading owner of cotton and flour mills in China, in an address before the China Institute of Scientific Management on April 18 declared that unless some method could be worked out for curbing unfair Japanese competition, that China's cotton and flour industry would shortly face bankruptcy. Mr. Yung charged that the Japanese ship cotton goods and flour into China through Japanese-controlled ports in Manchuria without paying adequate Chinese taxation and as a result Japanese firms are able to underquote Chinese firms. Both Dairen and Antung were mentioned by Mr. Yung as the chief ports where Japanese import goods into China by means of "unscrupulous tactics." He also declared that Japanese cotton mills in Shanghai, by reason of exterritoriality, are able to avoid Chinese taxation which Chinese-owned mills must pay, hence Chinese mills have extreme difficulty in meeting the competition. He claimed that the taxation advantage enjoyed by Japanese mills enabled them to pay higher wages, thus attracting the best Chinese labor away from Chinese mills. Mr. Yung demanded that the National Government take steps to remedy the situation. Dr. H. H. Kung, who presided at the meeting promised to bring the matter to the attention of the Government.

China to Embark on Extensive Airway Development Program

Ambitious plans are announced by the China National Aviation Corporation to cover the entire country by a compact network of airways within the next two years and linking up the border regions with the maritime provinces,.

According to Wang Shih-chang, Head of the Business Department, future plans of the Corporation include the

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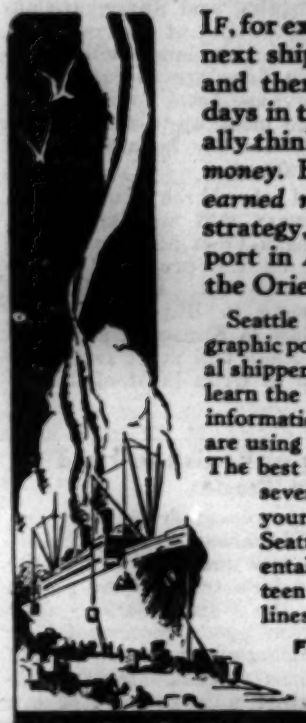

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2. The Need for Peace Education in the west
   by William Band
3. Methods and Efforts to Advertise a City
   by Tang Te-chen.
4. The Press of China To-day
   by Chou K'e-cheng.
5. Youth, be Happy!
   by Y. P. Mei.

installation of the Ichang-Chungking serivce, a continuation of the present East-West route from Shanghai, which will be operated in July. Soon after that the Shanghai-Canton line will be undertaken. It is expected to complete the Shanghai-Hankow-Chengtu serivce before the end of the year. Thus three trunk airways (Shanghai-Chengtu, Nanking-Peiping and Shanghai-Canton) will be in operation before the end of the yar.

As the present fleet of twelve airplanes will be insufficient when these three main lines are in full operation, it has been decided to purchase from four to eight additional Stinson planes of the most up-to-date design, that will be competent to negotiate the hazardous trail above the Szechuen mountain ranges.

After the estiblishment of the three trunk lines, Mr. Wang states, further airways will be planned. A Chungking-Yunnan and a Chengtu-Tibet air service will also be started. Next in line on the program will be two routes in the North and North-west. From Hankow the trail will lead, via Siangyang in Hupeh, Sian and Fenghsiang in Shensi, to Lanchow in Kansu, in a general north-westerly direction. The other will start from Peiping northward through Kalgan to Urga in Mongolia.

Japanese Doubt Ability of British to Hold China Cotton Trade

According to a *United Press* report from Tokyo on April 17, a spokesman of the Japanese Cotton Dealers and Manufacturers' Association, was quoted as expressing doubt that the Lancashire cotton industrialists can regain their trade in cotton goods in the China market. The Japanese manufacturers of cotton goods contended that even the Japanese, with low production costs, are finding it difficult to compete in the China market. They insisted that not only is China meeting a large part of her own demand but she is exporting cotton goods. It was predicted that as the textile industry in China continues to expand the Chinese Government will increase its import tariff schedules on cotton goods, thus closing the market entirely to the Japanese as well as to the British manufacturers. Declaring that "there is little hope for the Lancashire manufacturers to expand their market in China" the Japanese suggested that instead of shipping piece goods to China the Lancashire industrialists might find a market for ready-made clothing or other finished cotton products. In statements to the press this week Sir Ernest Thompson said that while Japan is virtually a closed market to the Lancashire cotton industry China may still be regarded as a profitable field if the British manufacturers adopt modern methods of trade, reduce production costs and create better sales organizations.

Nanking Rejects U. S. Proposal to Sell Surplus Flour to China

In connection with the proposal of J. C. Stone, Chairman of the U. S. Farm Board, to sell surplus wheat flour to China in the form of a loan to the Chinese Government, Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister at Washington, has cabled Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, communicating the results of his negotiations with Mr. Stone and requesting him to sumbit the matter to the Government for consideration. According to the plan, American flour would be sold at a minimum low price to the Chinese Government for native consumption and would be delivered directly to the Ministry of Finance. The money derived from the sale of flour would not be collected at once, but would be made over to the National Government in the form of a formal loan without interest or security, to be refunded in five year installments. The only condition imposed is that the Chinese Government must be responsible for the refunding of the money. It is understood that after a thorough consideration of the proposal, T. V. Soong was of the opinion that while the suggestion might be of some benefit to the Chinese people, it would work hardship upon Chinese farmers who depend for their livelihood upon their wheat crops. Further, the officials of the Government consider that the annual sales of the flour in China would be more than one hundred million Chinese dollars and calculated in this manner, after five years America would at least make a profit of twenty million dollars, while China might not be benefited. In view of these considerations, it is throught that Government officials have decided to reject the proposal and may shortly wire Dr. Wu to drop further negotiations.

British Economic Mission Recommends New Trading Methods

A *Reuter* message from London on April 15 stated that the report of the British Economic Mission contained a "stern warning to Lancashire that British merchants cannot hope to regain or even retain her trade in the Far East unless the goods are placed on the market at competitive prices." The Mission also urged Lancashire merchants to get into closer touch with the China market and to set up a special organization for the purpose. In reference to Japan, that market is closed to Britain, but China still needs to import large quantities of piece goods, but the reduced purchasing power of the Chinese, quality has become of secondary consideration. Japan's advantage in cost at practically every stage of production and marketing was obvious. Continuing, the *Reuter* summary of the report stated, "The cost of merchanting and distribution also enters into the question of prices at which Lancashire goods can be sold, says the report, and declares that the present position in regard to marketing is far from being satisfactory."

The Mission investigated various suggestions designed to increase sale of British piece goods, all centering round the formation of a company in Britain to control the export and sale of Lancashire goods in China, either at the Treaty Ports to importing houses (leaving distribution to Chinese dealers as at present), or at Treaty Ports direct to Chinese dealers, or by undertaking the whole of the sale and distribution through its own agents. The report says, "We have come to the conclusion that it would be unwise for any company to embark on up-country trading in view of the prevailing unrest and the possible opposition from existing dealers. We favor, however, the holding of stocks in China of bulk lines, the trade wherein Lancashire must recover if she is to see real improvement. But it is quite impossible to visualise the holding of stocks in any considerable quantities while Lancashire's business is conducted through so large a number of merchants, all competing one with another.

"We are satisfied there will be no improvement without radical alteration of methods of exporting and marketing."

"Recommending the setting up of a special organisation the Mission says if this is done it should be possible for it to arrange for the standardisation of qualities required on the China market and place orders with spinners and manufacturers and finishers of such dimensions as to secure that goods will be manufactured and finished at very much lower costs than at present.

"Such an organisation will be in a position to ascertain the requirements of the market and maintain stocks at selected points. It could maintain its own organisation in China and work either through existing importing houses or a selected number of them or, if this proved impracticable or for any reason was undesirable, the organisation in China could work through the Chinese dealers or its own appointed agents as the circumstances required.

"Alteration of the marketing system however is not sufficient, says the report. An early appreciable increase in production costs in the East is improbable and therefore. the report urges, all engaged in the industry from buying raw cotton to the sale of the finished article, must consider separately and jointly how costs can be reduced so as to enable yarn and cloth to be placed on the market at competitive prices."

It concludes, "There is no hope of Lancashire increasing her trade and markets in the East unless radical changes are made." The report of the Economic Mission, which visited the Far East simultaneously, is not yet published but it is stated it confirms and supports the Cotton Mission's recommendations and expresses the opinion that no industry so dependent on exports as British cotton can continue to exist unless it is fully competitive with other countries."

Anti-Japanese Feeling in Tsitsihar

A *Rengo* dispatch from Harbin states that the anti-Japanese attitude of the Chinese authorities in the Tsitsihar district has been much aggravated since the organization of a branch of the Kuomintang Party by Wu Tieh-cheng on April 10. The Chinese authorities are stated to be enforcing strict examination of Korean pedestrians and prohibiting the lease of dwelling houses to Japanese and Koreans in Tsitsihar.

Deferred Telegrams for Russia May be Sent at Half Rates

The Shanghai Telegraph Administration since April 20 is receiving deferred telegrams for Russia at half rates. Telegrams in the ordinary four-figure system for Chinese messages or in plain language for English, French, Russian or German messages will be accepted, but all code messages are barred.

West Coast Life Shows Healthy Condition

The West Coast Life Insurance Co., of San Francisco, California, which has offices in Shanghai and in other parts of China, recently issued its 21st annual statement, covering the year 1930. The West Coast has insurance in force to a total of $133,035,399, an increase of more than eight million dollars over the previous year. It paid out in death claims during the year $1,084,738.54. It holds first mortgage loans for $6,926,775.10.

President Chiang Kai-shek Returns to Nanking and Receives Ministers

President and Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek returned to Nanking April 19 by special train from Shanghai after a fortnight's sojourn in the President's native village near Hangchow.

Minister Sun Fo and Dr. Wang Chun-hui called on the Chief Executive at the latter's Headquarters the same afternoon, conferring on the provisional constitution and other proposals to be brought up at the forthcoming People's Congress on May 5. Dr. C. T. Wang also called and submitted reports on the extrality negotiations.

Canton Steamer Blown up by Bandits who Wanted "Protection" Money

The passenger boat *Tungki*, en route from Kongmoon to Canton, was sunk on the morning of April 18 by a bomb placed in position by bandits. Forty passengers were drowned. A letter demanding a heavy protection fee was received by the owners of the boat a week previously and was ignored. The sinking of the vessel was the bandits' reprisal. Bandits on the West river are stated to be very active and a number of ship-owners have received letters threatening that their ships will be sunk if "protection money" is not paid.

Missions in China and Elsewhere to be Investigated

American Missions in China, Japan, Burma and India are to be made the object of a rigid investigation with a view to proving or disproving intimations that have been widely circulated to the effect that large amounts of money collected annually among American church people for the foreign mission field are either wasted or misused. The New York *Herald-Tribune* recently declared that already John D. Rockefeller, Sr., and an influential group of prominent Protestant laymen have inaugurated this investigation. A preliminary survey by the Institute of Social and Religious Research is stated to be nearly complete. Mr. Rockefeller and his colleagues intend to send 21 experts to investigate missions and their various branches in China, Japan, Burma and India. They are expected to start their work next October.

Kailan Mines to Close Down—Dispute with Liaoning Railway

A Tientsin telegram dated April 20 in the *Shun Pao* stated that with a view to bringing pressure upon the Peiping-Liaoning Railway Administration, the Kailan Mining Administration has decided to suspend operations at the Chao-chwang, Linghsi, Machiaker and other mines as from April 19, thus causing more than 100,000 workmen to be thrown ont of employment. The object is stated to be to create further complications with a view to forcing the Railway Administration to be amenable to negotiations. Meanwhile agitation for the Chinese purchase of the foreign interests in the Kailan Mine has been going on in various parts of the country. The example of sabotage by the Linghsi miners now threatans to spread throughout the entire mines. Following the stoppage of coal supplies from the Kailan Company, other coal fuels from Tsingching, Chang-cheng, Mentoukou and other coal mines are rapidly and increasingly being transported to Tientsin to fill the gap. Thues the Kailan authorities are virtually being placed in an impasse.

In the United States Court for China

In re. Last Will & Testament of GUY WATERS CRUM Deceased	Cause No. 3339 Special Proceedings No. 749 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GUY WATERS CRUM, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before October 4, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Laura Crum, *Executrix.*
c/o Schuhl & Lurton,
141 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China.
March 28, 1931

In the United States Court for China

JOSEPH L. MOODY, JR., Plaintiff. vs. CATHERINE H. MOODY, JR., Defendant.	Cause No. 3348 Civil No. 1485 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China, April 8, 1931. JAMES M. HOWES Clerk.

ORDER.

The object of this suit is the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony between the parties hereto.

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, by his attorney, has this 8th day of of April, 1931, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 9th day of April, 1931, the summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 8th day of April, 1931, Joseph L. Moody, Jr., the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant herein was not residing in the Republic of China nor has she been within the jurisdiction of this Court during the last year previous to the 8th day of April, 1931;

NOW WHEREFORE it is this 9th day of April, 1931, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "China Weekly Review" a weekly paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holiday, occurring after the 25th day of May, 1931, the day of the last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT MILTON D. PURDY
Judge.

Men and Events

Henry Kilam Murphy, architectural adviser to the Chinese Government, departed last week on a business trip to Hongkong.

Dr. C. H. Robertson delivered a lecture on "A Scientist Looks at Life" at the Foreign Y.M.C.A., Shanghai, Sunday evening, April 19.

A storm which swept over Shantung on April 14 destroyed a primary school at Changtien. Several students were more or less injured.

At a recent meeting of the British China Association Shanghai branch, Harold Porter, was reelected chairman and P. W. Massey vice-chairman.

Dr. Wu Nan-hsuan, newly appointed President of Tsing Hua University in succession to Dr. Lo Chia-lun, formally assumed his duties April 21.

Mei Lan-fang and his troupe are making a tour of south China, the south Asian islands and the Philippines. His party consists of more than 100 members.

Tong Shao-yi, accompanied by Mrs. Tong, returned to Shanghai for a visit end of last week coming from the Chungshan district, where he is magistrate.

C. A. Webber, who has been connected with the American Consulate-General at Shanghai, is departing shortly for Washington. Formerly, Mr. Webber was stationed at Chefoo.

Eighteen members of the Osaka municipal assembly arrived in Shanghai during the week. While in China they will also visit Nanking, Hangchow and Soochow.

Robert Service, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Service of the National Committee, Y. M. C. A., who is a student at the University of California, is visiting his parents in Shanghai.

R. Calder-Marshall was reelected chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, at the annual meeting held last week. A. N. Leslie was renamed vice chairman.

John J. Muccio, formerly stationed at Foochow, arrived in Shanghai last week and is relieving Leroy Webber, U. S. Consul at Shanghai, during the latter's absence in America on a holiday.

Arthur Ringwalt, U. S. Vice-Council in Shanghai, is visiting in Tokyo, where he met his mother, who arrived recently from America. He expects to return to Shanghai early in May.

Lieut. Leonard L. Dean, attached to the U. S. S *Blackhawk*, was married on Monday, April 13, at the Cathay Hotel, Shanghai, to Miss Alese Rangeley of Newport News, Virginia.

M. Shigemitsu, the acting Japanese Minister, departed from Shanghai for Tokyo during the week to report on his extraterritoriality negotiations with Dr. C. T. Wang, the Chinese Foreign Minister.

R. C. Morton, director of the U. S. Shipping Board interests in the Orient, accompanied by Mrs. Morton and daughter, passed through Shanghai last week from Manila *enroute* to the United States.

The street car fares in the International Settlement of Shanghai were this week again increased. All fares have been increased by one copper cent. The price of season tickets has also been increased.

The death occurred in the Matilda Hospital, Hongkong April 8, of Miss Katherine L. Schaeffer of the American, Presbyterian Mission in Hainan. Miss Schaeffer came to China 35 years ago.

The Statistical Department of the Legislative Yuan is to be amalgamated with the Bureau of Statistics of the new Comptroller-General's Office, according to a recent resolution of the Government Council.

Judge H. Y. Loo, who was president of the Shanghai Provisional Court in 1927-28, recently returned to Shanghai and has resumed his law practice. He will have his office with the British law firm of Hansons.

T. R. Scanlon, manager in the Far East of the Sun Maid Raisin Company with headquarters in Shanghai, returned to Shanghai from Manila and proceeded on to Japan by the Dollar liner *President McKinley* April 17.

A bronze statue in honor of Dr. Sun Yet-sen will be erected at the south end of Tahutung, Tientsin, according to a decision of the Tientsin Special District Party Headquarters. The cost of the statue is estimated at $10,000.

The Nanking branch of the Postal Remittances and Savings Bank was opened last week. The Bank premises are situated in a commanding position on the Chungshan Road in the center of the business community of Nanking.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Fritz of Shanghai are departing shortly on a trip to the United States, traveling by way of Siberia and Europe. Mr. Fritz is a member of the firm of Swan, Culbertson and Fritz, dealers in investment securities.

The party of Chinese officials which is making a tour of Japan was entertained at dinner at the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo April 17. Mr. Imukai, the president of the Seiyukai, made a short speech as the representative of his party.

Capt. M. Buyere, Chief of Police in the French Concession, has resigned from his post after five years' service, and is returning to the French Army Aviation Service, to which he was attached before coming out to Shanghai.

J. E. Perkins, representative of Paramount Firms in China, has been transferred to Japan where he will be stationed for several months. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins will make their home in Tokyo, where they previously resided before coming to China.

The foreign trade of the United States showed a slightly upward trend, the United States Department of Commerce announced in Washington April 16. America's foreign trade in March amounted to G.$237,000,000 as against G.$224,413,000 in February.

Plans for raising $200,000 in Shanghai for the new building of the Central Kuomingtang in Nanking were discussed at a meeting of merchants held at the Chinese Bankers Association April 21. The meeting was called together by Minister Kung and Mayor Chang Chun.

William Katz, who in former years built up a large beef exporting business from China, mostly for the supply of the Russian forces (before the Russo-Japanese war) and later to the Philippines, who has been in Shanghai recently, departed for southern ports end of last week.

The Public Health Administration under the Ministry of Interior was formally established at Nanking April 16 with Dr. J. Heng Liu, formerly Minister of Public Health, as Director. Staff members of the defunct Ministry have been re-appointed to serve in the new Administration

Pai Jui-lin, member of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee, has telegraphed from Shenyang that the Panchen-Lama will leave for Nanking April 27. Loshang-chi-chai has been dispatched to the North to welcome the Panchen Lama. A special train will be arranged to convey him to Nanking.

G. W. King, judge of the British Supreme Court in Shanghai, sailed for England with his family during the week. Judge King is shortly due to retire and, as he is not in the best of health, it is probable that he will not return to China. He started service as a junior official in the British Court in 1906,

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has instructed the Municipality of Greater Shanghai that henceforth all matters of a local nature between the Municipality and the Shanghai International Settlement and French Concession shall be dealt with directly by the local government without recourse to the Ministry.

The newly elected Council of the International Settlement held its first meeting last week, all members of the Council being present. F. J. Raven, newly elected member, received a hearty welcome from his fellow members. Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten and G. W. Sheppard were re-elected respectively chairman and vice chairman.

In order to encourage the export of agricultural products from Japan, the Japanese Agriculturists' Association will establish sales agencies in Dairen. Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, London, New York and San Francisco. The association is asking the Japanese Government for substantial assistance in order to further this export project.

David Kinley, formerly president, of the University of Illinois, make an address at the American University Club lunch in Shanghai April 21. A group of members of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity to which Dr. Kinley belongs, attended the lunch. Members of the alumni of the University of Illinois were also present to greet their former president.

Chang Wei-cheng, Chinese Consul-General at Seoul, Chosen, who returned to Shanghai on leave due to ill-health about a month ago, is expected to return to his post about the middle of next month. Mr. Chang was recommended prior to his departure for Shanghai, to be chairman of the Consular Body in Seoul. Previous to his appointment as Chinese Consul-General to Seoul, Mr Chang was director of the Intelligence and Publicity Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Liu Wei-chi formally assumed office as Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Peiping-Hankow Railway April 20.

V. Rover, who has represented the Soviet *Tass* news agency in Shanghai for several years, departed last week for Russia. Nothing definite is known as to his probable return here.

The Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway Administration announces that passenger and freight rates will be increased by 20 per cent. as from May 1.

A heavy fall of snow took place at Tatungfu last week. Farmers in the district are elated over the phenomenon, as the lack of rain and snow since last winter had parched a part of the crop.

Fred E. Anderson, at present master of the Dollar liner *President Wilson*, has been appointed master of the new Dollar liner *President Hoover*, according to word received in Shanghai during the week.

A Chinese girls' basketball team consisting of fifteen Liang Kiang Girls' High School students will depart from Shanghai for Japan April 25. They will play with Japanese girls' basketball teams in Tokyo, Osaka and possibly Nagoya.

G. Findlay Andrew, who has been a member of the China Inland Mission for thirty years, delivered an illustrated talk on "Adventuring in Kansu" before the China Society of America in New York city, April 2. Dr. Anne Walter Fearn was the hostess.

"Anzac" Day will be celebrated in Shanghai April 25, by Australians and New Zealanders resident in Shanghai who took part in the Great War. At a meeting held during the week an "Anzac" Association was formed with Lt.-Col. N. W. B. B. Thoms as president.

Shanghai Customs officials April 21 discovered ten gold bars which had been secreted within the shells of dead turtles contained in a shipment of six baskets being exported by the *Nagasaki Maru*. The bars were seized, as the export of gold from China is forbidden.

While proceeding eastwards from Loyang, Passenger Train No. 370 of the Lung-Hai Railway was derailed west of Siaoyi April 19. The locomotive in jumping off the rails damaged over a hundred wooden sleepers. There were no casualties and repairs were promptly effected.

The freighter *Limchow*, which was beached in Hainan strait near Hongkong last week so as to prevent her sinking following a collision with the French mail liner *Canton*, was later salvaged while a British destroyer stood by. While the *Limchow* was lying helpless pirates boarded her and after taking considerable quantity of loot set her on fire.

The Control Yuan at Nanking has ordered an investigation into the recent charge against Chwang Chi-huan, the Chief of the International Telegraph Commission of the Ministry of Communications, as recently brought up by the Telegraph Employes Unions throughout the country, owing to his grant of an extension of fourteen years of the landing privileges to the foreign cable companies.

Edgar Snow, American newspaperman, who departed from Shanghai several weeks ago on a trip overland through Yunnan to Burmah, arrived in Rangoon early in March after a trip that required forty-two days from Yunnanfu. After covering the Indian situation for the *Consolidated Press*, Mr. Snow will proceed through Europe to New York. Articles by Mr. Snow have recently appeared in *Asia*, *Travel*, *Current History* and the Sunday magazine of the New York *Herald-Tribune*.

A party of eight members of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, who on March 21 sailed from Kobe on their inspection tour of South China, returned to Japan during the week. Y. Kurimoto, leader of the party, in an interview stated that he felt that whatever might be said of the present Nanking Government, the political situation in China would remain settled in view of the fact that the "plutocrats" in Kiangsu, Chekiang, Kwangtung and other provinces are supporting the Central Government.

Sino-Japanese Art Exh bition to be Held in Tokyo

With a view to promoting cultural relations between China and Japan, a Sino-Japanese joint art exhibition will be opened at the Ueno Fine Art Gallery at Tokyo April 28. Some 600 masterpieces from both China and Japan, classic as well as modern, will be exhibited. Wang Jung-pao, the Chinese Minister in Japan, will be installed as honorary president of the Exhibition, and Count Kiyoura as the president. General Chiang Kai-shek is a patron of the exhibition.

The CHINESE NATION

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

The English Call Them "Howlers"

"Boners, by Those Who Pulled Them." Viking Press N. Y., $1. illustrated.

This is a collection of boners which, it is claimed, have been made by all sorts of pupils of both sexes in all sorts of places. The collector of them has all readers in his debt: it is the most amusing book of its kind that has yet come our way. Everyone is writing an "Outline" of something nowadays. Here is youth's contribution, "An Outline of Misinformation."

Many of these howlers appear to have about them a smack of the adult humorist, but the compilers solemnly declare them to be of genuine juvenile manufacture.

It seems difficult to believe that a child perpetrated "Acrimony, sometimes called holy, is another name for marriage," but one cannot doubt the childish hand and mind in, "Ali Baba means being away when the crime was committed."

Remembering the terrible exhibitionss ometimes called films there well may be some truth in this, "A connoisseur is a person who stands outside a picture palace."

There are hosts of them of all kinds: "Matrimony is a place where souls suffer for a time on account of their sins." "A polygon is a dead parrot," shows clearly how the youthful mind took the wrong path, while, "The Papal Bull was really a cow that was kept at the Vatican to supply milk for the Pope's children," reflects little credit on the teacher.

There will be laughter of dignified smiles when legislators in Washington read that "A Senator is half a man and half a horse," while radio fans will never again be fogged by signals from sea now they know that "S.O.S." is a musical term meaning "same only softer."

Literature and the Arts suffer along with other branches of learning that get rough handling by youthful pens. "Epics describe the brave deeds of men called epicures." "Polonius was a mythical sausage." "Shakespeare lived at Windsor with his merry wives." "Most of Shakespeare's plays were terrible tragedies," which may or may not be an example of what another student means when he says, "Ambiguity means telling the truth when you don't mean to."

One can sympathise with the boy who frankly said, "Wells's history is a veritable Millstone on the road to learning," and with the youth who thought "The Complete Angler' is another name for Euclid because he wrote all about angles."

"Virgil was the mother of Christ," pipes one youngster, "Penelope was the last hardship that Ulysses endured on his journey," considers another. "Milton wrote Paradise Lost and was a Roman Catholic who graduated at Oxford. He also had a good education," says one libeller of a famous seat of learning.

"The Dome of St. Paul's is supported by eight peers, all of whom are unfortunately cracked," may be a libel but having regard to some orchestras heard in Shanghai the following is not, "Syncopation is emphasis on a note that is not in the piece."

Religion suffers worst perhaps in this collection. "In Christianity a man can only have one wife. This is called Monotony," "The message came to Abraham that he should bear a son and Sarah, who was listening behind the door, laughed." "Why was John the Baptist beheaded? For dancing too persistently with the daughter of Herodotus." "If any man smite thee on the Right Cheek, smite him on the other also." "Solomon had 300 wives and 700 porcupines."

Logic dictated this, "Who was sorry when the Prodigal Son returned?—The fatted calf." "Esau was a man who wrote fables and sold his copyright for a mess of potash." "The Bible is against bigamy when it says that no man can serve two masters."

"If David had one fault it was a slight tendency to adultery." "Little is known of the prophet Elijah, except that he once went for a cruise with a widow."

Mythical days do not escape, naturally. "Achilles was the boy whose mother dipped him in the river Stinx until he was intollerable." "Another well-known God was Appolinaris."

Geography is not always so easy a subject apparently and some students are apt to take a lot for granted as, "The Esquimaux are God's frozen people." "The inhabitants of Moscow are called mosquitoes." "The only signs of life in the Tundras are a few stunted corpses." "Lipton is the capital of Ceylon." "The Mediterranean and the Red Sea are connected by the sewage canal."

One could quote until the whole book was reproduced, the examples are so good. Science and Mathematics have produced a goodly crop of these boners and History suffers as she always has done, not only at the hands of youth. Language and Rhetoric contribute some and as usual friend Miscellaneous checks in with a supply. It is an admirable book, full of remarkably good fun and is exceedingly well illustrated by Dr. Seuss.

F. S. O.

The Novel in English

The Novel in English, by Grant C. Knight. New York: Richard R. Smith.

Generally speaking, and one may pardonably generalize when mentioning these erudite volumes, a history of the development of the novel is adequate or else it isn't. To be sure, it is dry, pompous, on the whole rather dry reading, but its claim to an honored place on the dusty reference shelf lies in its more or less satisfactory gathering and sifting of facts and opinions, all of which have been gathered and sifted two hundred times before, and consigning them to neatly ordered chapters. But Professor Knight's "The Novel in English" not only offers the significant adequacy of a Saintsbury, or a Cross, or a Phelps, but at the same time affords the common reader, as well the student of literature, a few hours of agreeably stimulating reading. His observations and comments are to the point, yet, withal, so original and readable that it is pleasant to think that in the future students in search of compressed enlightenment will be able to resort to something other than the usual ponderous six hundred pages whose very words exude mustiness.

Because it is thorough, "The Novel in English" devotes a sound discussion to the first modern novelists, Richardson, Fielding, Smollet, and Sterne, as well as to the minor novelists of the eighteenth century. The work of Scott, Cooper, Hawthorne and Melville is microscopically examined in the chapter "The Triumph of Romanticism," that of Frances Burney, Maria Edgeworth, and Jane Austin in "The Novel of Manners," and that of Dickens, Thackeray, George Elliot, the Brontes, Meredith, Stevenson, and Thomas Hardy in "The Victorians."

Professor Knight's most valuable addition to the criticism of the novel, however, remains in his analysis and accurate appraisal of Mark Twain, William Dean Howells, Henry James, George Moore, Frank Norris, Stephen Crane, Joseph Conrad, H. G. Wells, Galsworthy, Arnold Bennett, Edith Wharton, Theodore Dreiser, Willa Catner, Sinclair Lewis, James Joyce. and others of the younger twentieth century novelists.

In concluding his estimation of the recent winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature, the author remarks, "Mr. Lewis, however, will not escape an indictment for having lacked the very taste whose absence he deplores in Americans unless he acquires a fineness, a sympathy, a poise hitherto lacking." And of twentieth century novelists in general, "They have found life too complex for them, with a result that they have felt obliged to exalt technique at the expense of interpretation and of character delineation. In actual writing ability they are often superior to the Victorians, their psychology is much more reliable, their frankness greater and their knowledge of people at least as extensive, but they suffer more and more from the enervation of the period."

B. M. K.

Both France and Germany Disappointed in the League

The *Bulletin of International News* (London, March 26) contains an article on "France and the League", which after mentioning that Germany is disappointed in the League, principally because of the attitude of France, points out that France is disappointed in the kind of a League that she was induced to join. France's idea of a League is one that would provide for French security, French reparations and French expansion. The French are asking whether it is consistent with a national policy

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of security for France at this moment to throw in her lot whole heartedly with the disarmament movement. The writer, (R.C.M.A.) says: "France, like Germany, though in an opposite sense, has been disappointed in the matter of disarmaments, and neither country displays a desire to offer a second opportunity for a similar disappointment."

The China Year Book for 1931

The China Year Book for 1931, issued during the week, appears in a new style of typography, and is published by the North China Daily News and Herald, Ltd., Shanghai, instead of as in former years, in Tientsin. By the use of a smaller size of type the volume has been made much more compact than it was in former years However the amount of subject matter has actually been increased. The China Year Book, which is edited by H. G. W. Woodhead C.B.E., has ever since it was first established, become a sort of Bible for those who are interested in matters pertaining to China. The range of its contents is so wide that merely to catalogue them is in itself quite a task. Here are to be found authentic data on the area and population of China Proper and Greater China, their geography, river systems, tribes, methods of government, their flora and fauna, means of communication, history, manfactures, religions, and much more. Here are listed the foreign settlements and concessions, their history, their trade, their population, government, and also, be it noted, in some instances, the history of their rendition. There is a chapter devoted to river conservancy and harbors, covering all of them from the Yalu river in the North to the Pearl River in the South. Various chapters are devoted to shipping, public health, railways and other forms of communication. Statistics are given of all the railways. China's progress in aerial navigation and wireless communication is also included. A history of China's trade is given, together with customs statistics as to the value of the various articles of import and export. A notable chapter is that on Finance, the sections on China's Foreign and Domestic Loans, banking and currency, exchange and the silver situation having been contributed by E. Kann, The geology of China, its mines and minerals, its currency. the equipment of its army and navy, its strides in education, the improvememt in the judicial system and many other related subjects are fully and succinctly dealt with in appropriate chapters. A full account is given of recent treaty negotiations. The history and activities of the Kuomintang are given in detail. The organization and functioning of National Government are fully explained and described. A notable chapter is that entitled "Opium". Mr. Woodhead had recently been making extensive investigations on this subject in connection with his literary work for the *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury* and he has used the gist of the information in the Year Book. The Year Book was established in 1912 and each succeeding issue has been an improvement on the last.

G. W. M.

Recent Pamphlets Received

An auction of the collection of Japanese and Chinese books of the late M. W. De Vesser, professor of the Japanese language and literature in the University of Leiden, will be held by E. J. Brill, Ltd., Leyden, Holland, on May 5. Catalogs of the auction have been received in Shanghai.

Two new books on "vagabonding" in China have just been published. One *Vagabond de Luxe* (Century Co.) was written by John Marshall, an American newspaperman who visited China two years ago. The other book, *Vagabond's Paradise*, was written by Alfred Batson, Canadian newspaperman, who formerly was a member of the staff of the *North-China Daily News*.

Copies of the annual report for 1930 of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., available in pamphlet form, give an idea of what an immense organization it is. Its railway, rolling stock equipment, lake and river steamers and hotels, comprise a property investment G $837,754,369 82. Ocean and coastal steamers add another $114,135, 160.83. The railway is in a prosperous condition and serves a huge territory.

Foreign Affairs for April contains an article by Major John Magruder, formerly military attache at the U. S. Legation in Peking, on "The Chinese as a Fighting Man." He says that by nature the Chinese have never been and are not now a warlike people; their confident faith in their destiny seems to lie in their one-mindedness, patience and persistence; the very qualities which make cohesive and continuous military effort impossible to the Chinese appear to render them impregnable in passive resistance.

Who's Who in China

P. C. Hsieh, government official; born at Canton, Kwangtung; graduate of Tsinghua College, B. A.; Ph. D. Johns Hopkins University, U. S. A.; professor at Law University and University of Communications in Peking, Peiyang University in Tientsin, and Kwangtung University in Canton; secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nationalist Government, Nanking; director of Land Office, Wuchang; divisional chief in the Ministries of Communications and Finance, Nanking; executive secretary of the No. 3. Special Administrative District, Hankow; deputy director of the Chekiang Bureau of Rolled Tobacco Tax; director of Kiangsu Bureau of Wine and Tobacco Revenues; member of the International Publicity Committee of the Central Party Headquarters; now, secretary of the Ministry of Railways, Nanking and concurrently secretary of the China National Aviation Corporation; author of "Government of China from 1644 to 1911;" address: Ministry of Railways, Nanking.

謝寶焦

P. C. Hsieh (Hsieh Pao-chao)

Special Policeman Is Victim of Police Bullets

When an investigation was opened at the Public Mortuary in Shanghai last week as to the identity of the Chinese pedestrian who was killed in the course of a gun battle which took place between the Police of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai and a gang of robbers on Nanking road, near Tibet road, on the night of April 15, it was disclosed that the victim of the Police bullet was himself a member of the special police force. The father of the victim identified the dead man as his son, Shen Yun-chieh, aged 22, employed by Arnhold & Co., and at the same time a member of the Special Police. Coroner Quo returned the verdict: "The late Shen Yun-chieh died of bullet wounds inflicted by police, who mistook him as a robber during a gun battle between policeman and robbers."

The deceased had received 10 bullet wounds in his body, and at the time of his death wore a gray hat and gray coat, which, according to plain-clothes policeman 184, were similar to those worn by one of the robbers.

New German Cruiser "Emden" Calls at Nanking and at Shanghai

The new German cruiser *Emden* arrived at Nanking April 15 and in Shanghai April 21. This is the first time a recently constructed German gunboat has appeared in Chinese waters since 1914. Dr. Fischer, the German charge d'affaires at Nanking, gave a press reception on behalf of the commander and officers of the *Emden* April 16 following which the German naval officers of the boat were entertained at a dinner given by Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Admiral Chen Shao-kwan, Vice-Minister of the Navy, and many other Government officials were present. In Shanghai the cruiser was welcomed by Dr. Walter Fuchs, of the German Consulate General, at the head of a party of prominent local Germans. The new cruiser took the name of the original *Emden*, which under the command of Captain von Muller, carried on a successful series of raids during the World War.

Republic Proclaimed in Spain—Alphonso Flees to France

Following months of political ferment, a Republic was established in Spain April 15, King Alphonso fleeing from the country on a warship, on which he landed at Marseilles. He later rejoined Queen Ena in Paris. The turn-over was accomplished with very little disturbance. There was little personal animosity exhibited against the Spanish Royal family, but there had been growing indignation among the Spanish populace, particularly in the Barcelona region, against the succession of repressive measures that had been inaugurated by the King's Ministers. Incidental to the proclamation of the Republic at Tetuan, a town in Morocco, a native guard at the High Commissioner's Office, mistaking the intentions of a body of demonstrators, fired upon them, killing one and wounding several others.

The new Spanish Republican government according to the telegrams from Madrid is firmly established. It has announced that it will formally assume all monetary obligations of the monarchical regime. The new government has, however, decided to cancel the contract made by the preceding goverment with American, British and French banks for a loan of $60,000,000, which was to be used for stabilizing the peseta. In the meantime the peseta has been further depressed owing to the flight from Spain not only of the aristocrats but by the transfer of their wealth to other countries.

The new Finance Minister called a meeting of stock exchange brokers and outlined to them the measures he was taking to prevent the further secret exporting of capital. Numerous examples of noblemen fleeing with currency and securities were cited. The King's civil list is to be used for the relief of the unemployed.

Complete harmony between the government at Madrid and the Catalan government at Barcelona is stated to have been established. The new government has decided to conclude a concordat with the Vatican, after the separation of Church and State has been carried through.

The new government also announced that Spain will again join the League of Nations, this action being incidental to a more active foreign policy in general.

The new Republican government has been recognized by France, Portgual and many other countries.

King Alphonso met the Queen in Paris, but present indications are that he will make his future home in England. Lord Londonderry has offered King Alphonso the use of his London house, one of the most famous mansions in the West End.

Sino-Soviet Negotiations Drag On in Moscow

In a telegram from Moscow Moh Teh-hui, delegate to the Moscow Conference, has informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that at the third formal session of the conference, M. Karakhan, the Soviet representative, declared that the Soviet Government was agreeable in principle to the Chinese proposal for the purchase of the Chinese Eastern Railway by China. As regards the terms suggested by China and the procedure of taking over the Line, the Soviet representative, however, expressed certain disagreements. The question of the resumption of diplomatic and commercial relations between the two countries is also being discussed.

A Nanking telegram to the *Shun Pao* quotes information emanating from Foreign Ministry circles to the effect that Mo Teh-hui, in conducting negotiations with the Soviet Chief delegate, has achieved remarkable progress in the preliminary parleys concerning the purchase by the Chinese of the Russian interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway. Matters relative to the resumption of diplomatic and commercial intercourse, will be handled by special subcommittees under the two special delegates Chien Tai and Wu Sze-tan, who are due in Moscow next week, having left Nanking April 20.

General Chiang Tso-pin, Chinese Minister at Berlin, who had been staying in Russia for a month, conferring with Mo Teo-hui, and investigating the results of the Five-year Economic Plan of the Soviet Government, departed from Moscow for China via the Trans-Siberian Railway April 17. In an interview at Moscow Minister Chiang is stated to have expressed his deep admiration of the spirit of frugality of the Soviet citizens in saving what are regarded to be the best products of the country for export. He also praised the speedy results of the Soviet reconstruction plans which he said were worth intensive study by Chinese citizens engaged in the same sort of national reconstruction.

AMERICAN BORN CHINESE IN THE AMERICAN LEGION

The illustration herewith is an *Associated Press* photograph, reproduced from *The Shanghai Times* showing the members of Cathay Post, No. 38, of the American Legion in San Francisco. It is the only branch of the American Legion which is composed entirely of Chinese members who served in the American army in the World War. The membership in the branch consists of Chinese business and professional men residing in San Francisco. Of interest in connection with the Cathay Post of the American Legion in San Francisco, was a recent report in Shanghai that Chinese sailors who had served with the U. S. Fleet were entitled to the recent bonus allotment authorized by the U. S. Congress, the sum to be paid to Chinese veterans residing in Shanghai being approximately G $50,000.

Educators Discuss Child Education

Promotion of child education in the home, the kindergarden and the primary schools throughout the country featured the discussions of the 250 educators of the country at the second annual conference of the National Child Education Association which was held in Shanghai from April 18 to April 21. During the sessions of the conference, interesting and instructive addresses were made by child education specialists and exhibits of child education and student work were also shown as part of the program. After the close of the conference, the delegates made a detailed study of the educational systems and administration in the various schools in the Settlement, French Concession and the Chinese District in Shanghai and a group of them made personal investigations at several American, British, French and Japanese schools on April 21.

The National Child Educational Asociation was formed in 1929 at Hangchow and now has a membership of 500 individual members and 35 educational institutions. A monthly review and a year book are being regularly published by the Association.

To promote child welfare work in Shanghai, a Child Welfare Nursery School was opened in the Yangtsepoo District by the National Child Welfare Association on April 20. The establishment of the School was proposed by Dr. S. M. Woo, member of the Association and a health expert, and was approved by the Organization at its monthly meeting last Saturday which was attended by Dr. W. S. New, Judge W. Y. Hu, T. N. Lee and many other officials of the Association.

Bandits Release One Missionary for Large Ransom—More Are Kidnapped

Although the Lutheran Mission at Hankow had already paid over ten thousand dollars to secure the release of Bert Nelson and Kristopher Tvedt, two members of the Mission, held by bandits near Sungfow in Hupeh province, it last week dispatched one of its members, David Nelson, a brother of one of the captives with a further $7,000, with a view to securing their release. He was successful in securing the release of Mr. Tvedt, but did not secure the release of his brother Bert Nelson, an American Lutheran Missionary, who is still being held by the bandits. Simultaenous with the arrival in Hankow of Mr. Tvedt with David Nelson at noon April 20, news was received that Miss Esther Norlund, an American, and Oscar Anderson and Miss Augusta Nelson, Swedish missionaries, had been captured by Communists at Kingmen, about 60 miles northeast of Ichang in Hupeh province. They are attached to the Covenant Missionary Society at Kingmen. Mr. Tvedt had been in captivity for six months and a half. He was weary and haggard; his clothing was filthy. He said he had been tortured several times. He reported that prisoners in the bandit camp at Yangkiasan, 20 miles from Chihliping in northeastern Hupeh province, are dying daily from maltreatment.

T. O. Thackery, editor of the *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury*, in an open letter to Secretary of State Simpson says that a large number of Americans resident in China consider that continued friendly negotiations with the Chinese government are impossible in view of the fact that said government had made no effective efforts to exterminate the brigands which are holding American citizens in captivity.

Bandits Release Kalgan Missionary on Payment of $2,500

Captain William Mayer of the United States Legation Guard, who was sent to Kalgan to secure the release of A. G. Lindholm, a member of the Scandinavian Alliance Mission of North America, stationed at Kalgan, who was captured by bandits last week near Paotouchen, telegraphed to the U. S. Legation stating that Mr. Lindholm had been released on payment of the $2,500 ransom demanded. Further details were not given.

Nanking-Berlin Air Mail Service to Start May 15

A China National plane took off from Nanking at 9.30 a.m. April 20 and landed at Peiping at 4.50 p.m. the same day carrying for the first time airmail direct to Peiping. Previous flights had been interrupted by bad weather, the delivery of the mail being completed by train.

Formal inauguration of the Nanking-Berlin air mail and passenger service has been fixed for May 15. The Euro-Asia Aviation Corporation, will, meanwhile, make further trial trips between Shanghai and Manchuli on May 3 and 10, when Manchuli mail matter and newspapers will be carried free of charge.

Aviation Conference Is Held at Nanking

A national aviation conference was opened at Nanking April 20, the delegates being addressed by Preident Chiang Kai-shek.

General Chiang in an address said the lack of good communications in China was the principal reason why the country had for many years been in a disorganised state. He pointed out it that took people from Mongolia and Tibet three and four months to reach Nanking. He said that the airplane besides being an effective war weapon also played an important part in the development of the country's industries and commerce.

Bus Services Expanding In China

(By A. Viola Smith, in U.S. Commerce Reports, Jan. 12)

Development of mortorbus transportation in China during the past decade has been comparatively rapid, despite a lack of adequate roads and the depredations of military conflicts and internal strife which have been so widespread. At the end of 1929 a total of 6,410 busses were in operation, representing an increase from 632 in 1925 to 1,016 in 1926, to 2,501 in 1927, and to 4,149 in 1928. The number of motorbus companies operating in China at the present time is impossible to estimate; but a list of companies in operation prior to the 1930 military struggles in Central and North China indicates that upwards of 267 private bus companies and provincial bus services in Anhwei, Chekiang, Hunan, Kiangsi, Kweichow, Shansi, Shantung, and Sinkiang Provinces were operating over an aggregate of 20,000 miles of highways.

Motor transportation has been confined almost entirely to the operation of passenger-bus services, only a few instances having been found where long-distance commercial freight services have been attempted on any large scale. Outstanding in the latter are services in Chekiang Province by 19 trucks operated by the Changshan-Yushan Motor Bus Co. between Changshan and Yushan, a distance of 27 miles, for the transportation of salt; in Hunan Province, by 20 trucks operated by the Hunan Provincial Highway Bureau (prior to recent outbreaks) between Siangtan and Paoking.

First Bus Line Inaugurated in 1917

The first line of which any record appears was that running in Peking from the West Gate to the Temple of Heaven, inaugurated during 1917 with a secondhand chassis carrying a locally built body for 12 passengers. It has been reported that this line was in operation only two months, at the end of which time the bus literally fell to pieces for want of repair. Whether similar efforts were made in other parts of China is not disclosed, but the next record to be found is that of a line operating in 1919 between Suiyang and Hsipitau, a distance of some 30 miles. From 1920 onward, motorbus transportation companies sprang rapidly into existence in many sections of the country. Early beginnings were disastrous. Assistant Trade Commissioner James H. Smiley, commenting on the subject in May, 1925, wrote: "Many of these operated only as long as the busses stood the wear and tear. There were no garages and no mechanics qualified to keep a bus in running order. It was a case of invest all the capital available; split the gross revenue, and sell the line and derelict cars for what they would bring."

The first bus transportation of any magnitude was that commenced in 1920 by the Kwangtung Tramway Co. at Canton. A tramway concession was granted in August, 1919, to this concern for 1,000,000 Hong Kong dollars by the then existing Canton Government. The money was put into constructive channels, being spent entirely for the demolition of the city walls, widening of streets, and construction of new thoroughfares through the city of Canton. The service was inaugurated with 3-ton chassis equipped with locally built bodies, seating 20 persons. In 1925 the company was operating 20 such busses with trailers, the latter seating 43 second-class passengers.

This venture was quickly followed by the organization of a motorbus service by the Hong Kong Shanghai Hotels Co. (Ltd.), between Hong Kong and Repulse Bay, for which eight busses were purchased. This service is still efficiently operated.

The first line in the Shanghai area commenced service in 1923, operating over a privately built road from Shanghai to Minghang, a distance of about 20 miles. The original equipment consisted of eight 6-cylinder American passenger chassis, one 4-cylinder American chassis, and three chassis of German make. Hostilities between the Chekiang and Kiangsu forces in 1924 badly disrupted service and depleted the rolling stock. Later the company was reorganized and is to-day successfully operating. Kalgan-Urga service, the longest route in existence, was started in 1923.

The year 1924 saw the establishment of two important bus companies operated by foreign capital, namely, the Kowloon Bus Co. using American truck chassis with bodies built by an American body corporation, and the China General Omnibus Co. at Shanghai, holding the exclusive franchise for bus operation in the International Settlement. The first equipment for the Shanghai bus company consisted of six English chassis with bodies built in England.

By 1925 it was estimated that 70 motorbus lines of varying size and description were operating throughout China. Since that time many well-organized Chinese companies have commenced operating in various parts of the country; in addition, several Provinces have established provincial bus-line services.

Bus Equipment Commandeered by Military in 1930.

Unfortunately, 1930 has seen the wholesale commandeering of motorbus transportation equipment, governmental and private, to such an extent that services in many areas have been completely suspended. The demoralizing effect which this disregard for property has had is being severely reflected in the motor-car trade. One Shanghai dealer, a pioneer, is of the opinion that the development of motorbus transportation in China has been retarded by at least five years as the result of such military interference. Private interests are afraid to invest in this form of business, which can so readily be wiped out at the whim of militarists. Well-running provincial and municipal bus-line services have been likewise severely crippled.

With the general unsafeness of the country under political and military upheavals, it is easy to understand why Chinese buyers do not care to purchase high-priced cars, even though it might be less expensive in the long run. Again, the type of highways generally is not yet suitable for the operation of heavy vehicles, 90 per cent of China's roads being of the dirt variety. Instances have been known where bus operators have invested in 1½-ton and 2-ton trucks only to find that because their roads would not stand the strain, they were obliged to revert to passenger-car types and operate as a hire-car or taxi service.

Hankow Authorities Curb "Mosquito" Press

A recent *United Press* message from Hankow stated that the Chinese authorities there, with a view to crushing what is known as the "mosquito" press have decreed that hereafter only daily newspapers may be published, and then only provided they have a circulation of at least 1,000. As there are only a few newspapers at Hankow who have so large a circulation the "mosquito" papers are stated to be doomed to extinction. The Hankow Social Welfare Bureau is also taking steps to close the dance halls.

A Yangstze Rapids Steamer Is Fired on and Replies

The incident in which the Yangtsze Rapids steamer *Iping* was fired on by Nationalist soldiers, the naval guards on board the ship replying, incidentally wounding some of the Chinese, led to an interview between General Kuo with the commander of the U. S. gunboat *Tutila* on board the latter at Ichang. There was some discussion as to who fired the first shot, General Kuo at first demanding an apology, but later agreeing to let the matter drop until the after the conclusion of the communist suppression program.

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Dr. Kinley Addresses Medium Club in Shanghai

Dr. David Kinley, former President of the University of Illinois, made an address at the Medium Club, Shanghai, April 21, when he was the guest at dinner of Dr. J. Usang Li, president of Chiaotung University.

Dr. Kinley in his address stated that whether the recent revolutionary upheaval in China will be the last and final one depends largely upon whether the modern-educated men now in control in China will have the moral courage to relinquish their power to the people at the conclusion of the so-called political tutelage period.

He added that the responsibilities resting upon the modern-educated men and women in control of affairs in China is very great because of their minority in the population of the country. In their hands rests the responsibility for directing the character of China's future development in every possible sphere of activity. The world expects much of these men and the real test will come when they have carried out their duties and prepared the country not only for democratic government, but also for development in all lines of activity, including the important matter of raising the standard of living of the Chinese people. These men in responsible positions today in the government, in business, educational work and the professions, who will serve through the tutelage period, must at some time in the future have the moral courage to turn over their responsibilities to the Chinese people who themselves have been prepared for assuming the burden.

Dr. P. W. Kuo, former President of National Southeastern University and for a considerable period director of the China Institute of America and recently appointed director of the International Trade department of the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Information, spoke on the work of the China Institute of America.

Dr. W. Henry Grant, member of the Board of Trustees of Lingnan University, Canton, also spoke briefly on the work of Lingnan University as well as other schools in China with which he had been associated. He stated that the standards maintained by these schools compared favorably with that of American schools of similar standards.

Dr. J. Usang Li, in his introduction of Dr. Kinley, spoke feelingly of the early contribution of Yale University to Chinese education, stating that this influence long antedated the return of the American portion of the Boxer Indemnity to China by Theodore Roosevelt.

Chinese Protest Against Another Disaster in Fushun Mines

The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs has filed a protest with the Japanese authorities over another disaster which occurred recently at the Fushun coal mines in Manchuria, in which several Chinese miners were stated to have been killed.

According to a report of the Liaoning Provincial Department of Agriculture and Mining, an explosion occurred in the Fushun Colliery April 8 due probably to the spontaneous combustion of gas, whereby seven Chinese miners were killed. The Department sent an official to the mines to conduct investigations and enquiries, but was refused admittance by the Japanese managers.

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Through tickets are issued and passengers, baggage registered through between the important stations on the Peiping-Liaoning Railway and the South Manchuria, Chosen (Korean) and Imperial Japanese Government Railways. At Peiping connections can be made with the Peiping-Hankow Railway and with the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, and at Tientsin connections can be made with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Tsinanfu, Nanking and Shanghai.

For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc. apply to any Tourist Bureau, or communicate directly with the Traffic Manager

Peiping-Liaoning Railway

Head Office

TIENTSIN

An Advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

Sir Miles Lampson Resumes Extrality Talk with Dr. C. T. Wang

Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister, called on Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at Nanking April 18 to resume negotiations in connection with the extraterritoriality question. A *Kuo Min* telegram intimates that the British diplomat is armed with full instructions from his Government.

A message from Dr. C. C. Wu, Minister at Washington, reports that the American State Department has completed its examination of the proposals regarding abolition of extraterritoriality formulated by the National Government and that the prospects for a rapprochement of views are hopeful.

Opposite Points of View on the Japanese-Soviet Fishery Negotiations

The Japanese newspapers have been reporting incorrectly the negotiations in the fisheries controversy between Soviet Russia and Japan, according to *Izvestia*, the official Soviet newspaper. Said paper says that the question of rouble exchange can not be a subject for negotiations as it is solely within the competence of the Soviet government. *Izvestia* says negotiations have been only about the reduced price of Kamchatka Company bonds to enable the Japanese to purchase the amount needed to purchase fishery leases.

Transasian Motor Expedition Arrives at Baghdad

Seven light caterpillar cars of the Haardt-Citroen-Transasian Motor Expedition arrived at Baghdad April 16. The second party of seven heavy caterpillars which left Peiping last week is now en route to Kashgar. All of the units of the Haardt-Citroen Mission are to meet at Kashgar before resuming the task of reblazing Marco Polo's trail across Asia. The expedition will not complete its work for two years. In that time it will have covered 15,000 miles in Syria, Iraq, Persia, Afghanistan, Parmir, China, Indo-China, Siam, Burma, British India and Arabia.

Former Municipal Secretary Is Paid Salary in Lump Sum to End of Contract

The final chapter in the dispute which arose towards the end of last year between the Shanghai Municipal Council and the secretary, S. M. Edwards, culminating in the latter's suspension and his filing of a suit for damages against the Council, was written last week when the Council paid Mr. Edwards' salary in a lump sum until the end of his contract (October next year.) The amount paid, which includes superannuation and passage, is approximately Tls. 50,000. During his suspension Mr. Edwards received his monthly salary regularly, but performed no services.

Revolution Breaks Out in Honduras

General Ferrara, who is described in the dispatches as being the strongest military figure in the country, at the head of several hundred armed men, has started a revolution in Honduras. According to dispatches received in the United States during the week the immediate object of the attack is the important fruit shipping center of Tela. At last reports the capital, Tagucigalpa, was not affected, as a range of mountains lies between it and the coast. The U. S. light cruiser *Memphis* has been dispatched to the north coast of Honduras.

Shanghai Passport Regulations to be Enforced from May 1

Beginning from May 1, all foreigners entering the port of Shanghai must submit their passports for examination in accordance with the regulations governing the examination of foreign passports promulgated by the National Government on August 22, 1930. The date for the enforcement of the passport regulations has been approved by the Greater Shanghai Municipal Government upon the petition of the Municipal Bureau of Public Safety, which will have charge of the task of examination.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Weak Business Done 2,000,000 Shares April 22.

1930-1931 High	Low	Div.$ per Sh.	STOCKS	Mon. Apr. 20	Tues. Apr. 21
87⅝	14¼	1.60	Adams Express	18½	17¾
68½	31¼	3.00	Allis Chalmers	31	31
156½	104⅝	4.00	American Can	119	116½
101¾	25	—	American & Foreign Power	35⅞	34⅛
76⅞	11⅛	—	American & For. Power W.	21⅜	20⅝
79¼	37½	4.00	American Smelting	43	42¼
274¼	170⅜	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	189½	185¼
136⅞	99¼	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	131½	128¼
124⅞	47⅝	*3.00	American Waterworks	59¼	57⅝
81½	25	1.50	Anaconda Copper	31	30½
61⅝	16⅜	*1.00	Atlantic Refining	16¼	16⅛
122⅜	55⅜	5.00	Baltimore & Ohio	67¾	65⅝
110¼	47⅞	6.00	Bethlehem Steel	49⅝	48¼
59¼	15	1.00	Borg Warner	23⅝	22¾
33⅜	7⅜	—	Calumet & Hecla	8½	8¼
52¼	35¼	2.50	Canadian Pacific Railway	37½	37⅛
362¾	82½	6.00	Case J. I.	88¾	84¼
82½	32½	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	42¼	42
43	14⅛	1.00	Chrysler	21⅛	20
44½	13⅛	p.30	Cities Service, Com.	17⅞	16⅞
87	30⅝	2.00	Columbia Gas & Electric	35½	33⅜
37⅜	7⅛	.75	Columbia Graphaphone	10¾	10⅜
26¼	7½	.60	Commonwealth & Southern	9	9
6¼	1⅝	—	" war.	2	2
136⅞	78¼	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	96⅜	94⅝
30½	7¾	—	Continental Oil	9	7¾
14⅞	1¾	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	4	3⅞
145¼	80½	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	90	87¾
255¼	142⅛	5.00	Eastman Kodak	157	153¼
117⅞	37⅛	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	45⅛	43⅜
67⅞	16⅛	4.00	Fox Film "A"	23⅞	23
34⅝	4⅜	—	General Aviation	8⅛	7⅝
96⅜	41⅞	1.60	General Electric	44¾	42½
61¼	44⅜	3.00	General Foods	53	52⅜
54¼	31⅛	3.00	General Motors	43⅞	42¼
160⅜	56	5.00	General Railway Signal	Unq.	Unq.
47⅞	29	2.50	Gold Dust	38⅜	37¼
58½	13¼	—	Goodrich Rubber	13½	11½
96⅜	35⅛	3.00	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	42⅝	40½
59⅞	12	2.00	Granby	16	16¼
62⅞	18	1.00	Hudson Motors	18⅝	17⅛
75⅝	42	4.00	International Cement	44	42¼
14½	1¼	—	International Combu. Eng.	2½	2¼
115¾	43¾	2.50	International Harvester	49⅞	49
44⅜	12¾	.60	International Nickel	16¼	15⅞
77⅝	17½	2.00	International Tel. & Tel.	30	27¾
148⅝	48½	3.00	Johns Manville	57¼	55½
26⅝	7⅜	—	Kelvinator	11⅞	11
63¾	20⅛	2.00	Kennecott	22¾	22⅜
35⅝	20⅝	1.60	Kreuger & Toll	25	24½
48⅛	17⅛	1.00	Kroger Grocery	30	28⅞
114¾	76¼	4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	86	84⅛
95⅝	41⅜	3.00	Loew's: Inc	45⅝	43⅞
28⅛	8¾	—	Lorillard P Co. (com-)	19	18⅝
44⅞	9¼	—	Ludlum Steel	14⅜	13⅜
49⅞	15⅛	—	Montgomery Ward	21¼	20¼
58½	21¼	4.00	Nash Motors	34	33⅜
32⅜	9	1.00	Nevada Consolidated Co.	10¼	10⅛
192¾	103½	6.00	New York Central	105	101
107⅞	45	3.00	Pacific Lighting	59	48½?
23⅜	7¼	.60	Packard Motor	8¼	7⅞
77¼	34¾	4.00	Paramount—Publix Corp	37½	34½
86⅝	53½	4.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	51	55⅛?
16½	5	.20	Pennroad Corporation	6⅛	6
44¾	9⅝	*2.00	Phillips Petroleum	9⅛	9
123¾	65	3.40	Public Service of N. Jersey	82½	80⅛
60⅜	11⅝	—	Radio Corporation	20⅝	19¼
50	14⅞	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	21	20⅜
58⅝	40	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	51¾	50¾
100⅝	43⅛	2.50	Sears Roebuck	52	50¾
25½	5⅛	—	Shell Union	6½	6½
94⅞	11	—	Simmons Company	15½	14¾
72	40⅛	2.00	Southern California Edison	46⅝	46¼
29¼	14⅛	1.20	Standard Brands	18	17⅞
129¼	52¾	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	72⅜	70¼
84⅞	41⅛	1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	40⅜	39
40⅜	19⅜	1.60	Standard Oil of New York	20½	20⅛
60½	26¾	3.00	Texas Corporation	26¾	25¼
67⅜	40¼	4.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	44¾	42⅝
89¼	40⅛	3.00	Timken Roller Bearing	47½	46
47⅜	10⅜	1.00	Trans America	11½	11
106⅜	52½	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	59¾	58½
242¾	165⅝	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	167¾	162⅜
99	18⅜	—	United Aircraft & Transp't	29½	27¾
52	13⅜	.75	United Corporation	22⅞	22¼
35	11	—	U.S. Rubber	15⅞	15½
198¾	130½	7.00	U.S. Steel	130½	127½
143¼	44	3.00	Vanadium	44⅞	42½
80¾	9¾	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	11	10¼
201½	75	4.00	Westinghouse E. & M.	75	75⅜
72⅝	51⅜	2.40	Woolworth	61⅝	61¾
			Call Money	1½%	1½%

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America Not to Extend General Protection to Citizens in Nicaragua

Henry L. Stimson U. S. Secretary of State, through the American Legation at Nicaragua, has notified American citizens there that the United States Government refuses to undertake their general protection. The Legation has advised all Americans who feel insecure under the protection of the Nicaraguan Government to withdraw from Nicaragua, or at least to the coast towns, where they could be protected or evacuated if necessary. Those remaining will do so at their own risk and must not expect United States forces to be sent inland to aid them. This decision has been in accordance with the new policy of the Hoover Administration, which is determined that American business men must entrust themselves to the laws of foreign countries and be less ready to appeal for American intervention. This policy is directed to Nicaragua and Latin America generally. American military strength will be used, it is announced from Washington, to protect American lives, but will not be involved in campaigns to protect American property, although specific instances and changing circumstances will alter the line of official action. Nicaragua or any other Central American country will be asked to bear full responsibility for maintaining order.

An American cruiser proceeded to Bluefields, Nicaragua end of last week with supplies for the victims of the earthquake. This cruiser will co-operate with three other cruisers already on the spot in the protection of American lives and property.

The New York *Times* and the *Herald-Tribune* criticize the action of the U. S. government in not continuing the historic policy of protecting American citizens.

Eleven Americans and an unknown number of British subjects were killed by the Nicaraguan insurgents advancing on Puerto Cabezas, according to reports received by the Standard Fruit and Steamship Company at New Orleans last week.

American Consulate General Being Established at Harbin

The American Consulate at Harbin is being raised to a Consulate-General. G. C. Hanson, who has been in America for two years, is returning as Consul-General and it is reported that a new building will be purchased for the Consulate premises. The Harbin correspondent of the *Shanghai Times* says that the steps that Great Britain has been taking in securing more trade in Northern Manchuria have undoubtedly had much to do with this new departure on the part of the United States.

China's War Minister Praises Game of Baseball

General Ho Ying Ching, Minister of War, sent a long telegram from his headquarters at Nanchang, Kiangsi, during the week to K. S. Chang, Abe Liu and P. T. Li, who are active in promoting the Chinese Baseball Club. General Ho gave his hearty support to the Club, saying that baseball is a sport that not only strengthens one's body but also improves the individual's courage and fighting spirit.

Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 15th April, 1931.

This week has brought a moderate rise since the opening rate of 1/3 7/8d. for T/T on London on the 9th inst. caused by speculative sales on anticipated Political Changes in Japan which it was thought might react upon the Yen. This has not been an entirely local move, for sellers appeared early in the week from Bombay, Dalny, and also Hongkong, and in the absence of any demand or cover from merchants the upward tendency was steadily maintained.

Comment from abroad on Silver has not indicated much prospect for a rise while general trade conditions do not exhibit signs of decided improvement as yet.

There has been very little business transacted by merchants since our last

Silver:—Opened on the 9th inst. at 12 5/8d. and 12 11/16d. forward and G. $0.27 7/8, and closes to-day at 13 3/16d. and G. $.28 3/8.

India and China have been both buyers and sellers; reports from London describe the market as dull and featureless. America has remained inactive.

Exchange:—The official T/T rate on London on the 9th inst. was 1/a 1/4d., raised next day to 1/3 1/4d., at which it has remained since.

The market on the 9th inst. opened firm at 1/3 7/16d. and G. $.30 1/4 for T/T on London and New York: 4 m/s Cr. at 1/3 7/16d. and G. $.31 1/8: Yen Cross rate 49 3/8: Yen 162 1/4: Gold Bars 733.50. During the whole day a steady advance took place and rates at closing were 1/3 5/8d. and G. $.31 3/8 for T/T and 4 m/s 1/3 11/16d. and G. $.31 1/2: Gold Bars 716.50.

On the 10th inst. a lower level prevailed from above, and rates gradually subsided at closing to 1/3 5/16d and G.$.31. Gold Bars moved erratically from 715, to finish at 720.

On the 11th inst. firmness again developed and rates closed with general sellers at 1/3 7/16d. and G. $.31 1/4: Gold Bars declined steadily from 721 to 708.50.

On the 13th inst. a very quiet day was passed, with 1/3 1/2d. and G. $.31 1/4 obtainable for T/T and 4 m/s Cr. at 1/3 1/2d. and G. $.31 1/4, and remained thus all day: Gold Bars fluctuated all day batween 717 and 709 closing slightly, higher at 721.50.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 89,633,000 a decrease of Tls. 860,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 154,810,000 an increase of $ 300,000
Estimated value Tls. 201,089,000 as against Tls. 226,136,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for Mar.	Thursday April 9	Friday April 10	Saturday April 11	Monday April 13	Tuesday April 14	Wed. April. 15
Bank's selling rates		*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*
T/T on London	1/3.303	1/2 5/8	1/3 1/8	1/3 1/8	1/3 1/8	1/3 1/8	1/3 1/8
D/Dts ,,	—	1/2 5/8	1/3 1/8	1/3 1/8	1/3 1/8	1/3 1/8	1/3 1/8
4 m/s ,,	—	1/2 11/16	1/3 3/16	1/3 3/16	1/3 3/16	1/3 3/16	1/3 3/16
T/T on India	85,567	81 3/4	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4
T/T on France	791,481	757	783	783	783	783	783
T/T on N.Y.	30,990	29 5/16	30 3/8	30 5/8	30 3/8	30 5/8	30 3/8
T/T on Demand		29 3/8	30 3/8	30 3/8	30 3/8	30 3/8	30 3/8
T/T on Hamburg R. M.		124 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
T/T on H'kong	78 010	79 1/16 nom.	78 3/4 nom.	78 7/8 nom.	79 nom.	78 1/2 nom.	78 1/2 nom.
T/T on Japan	159 644	166 3/4	161 3/4	161 1/2	161 1/4	161 1/4	161 1/4
T/T on Batavia	77 231	71 3/4	76 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4
T/T on Straits	181.510	189 3/4	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. & D/A	1/4.187	1/3 5/8	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
4m/s B/L D/P	—	1/3 3/4	1/4 1/8	1/4 1/8	1/4 1/8	1/4 1/8	1/4 1/8
6m/s ,, B/L Cred. & D/A	1/4 437	1/3 7/8	1/4 1/4	1/4 1/4	1/4 1/4	1/4 1/4	1/4 1/4
4m/s B/P Cred D/A or D/P	837.500	810	830	830	830	830	830
4m/s N.Y.Lc.	32.687	31 5/8	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
4m/s ,, Docs.	—	31 7/8	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Apr. 9	Apr. 10	Apr. 11	Apr. 13	Apr. 14	April 15
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence						
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	12 5/8	12 13/16	12 13/16	13	12 15/16	13 1/16
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	G.$ 27 1/2	G.$ 28 1/8	G.$ 28 1/8	G.$ 28 3/8	G.$ 28 1/8	G.$ 28 3/8
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	Tls. 716.00	Tls. 720.00	Tls. 708.50	Tls. 721.5	Tls. 716.5	Tls. 712.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	Tls. 112.00	Tls. 112.00	Tls. 112.00	Tls. 112.00	Tls. 112.00	Tls. 112.00
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	Tls. 72.6	Tls. 72.6125	Tls. 72.6	Tls. 72.6 3/8	Tls. 72.7 3/4	Tls. 72 9/16
*Closing Price in London for Previous day					1%	
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day ...						

Bank of England rate of discount	3 %	London on Paris	T/T 124.19
Bank of France rate of discount	2 %	New York on London	T/T 4.85 7/16
London open Market cf Dis. 3 m/s	2 5/8 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 1/16
,, ,, 4 ,,	2 5/8 %	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/0
,, ,, 6 ,,	2 3/4 %	Kobe on London	T/T 1/0 3/8

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHA

The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

April 16, 1931.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	95 1/2	—
City of Antwerp	5 % Dec. 1, 1958	100 1/4	4.95
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	94 7/8	6.39
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	106 1/2	4.63
Chile Government ..	6 % Jan. 1, 1961	80	7.72
City of Vienna	6 % Nov. 1, 1952	88	7.10
City of Yokohama ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1961	99 1/4	6.02
German General Electric (A. E. G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	90	7.02
German Central Bank for Agriculture.. ..	6 % Apr. 15, 1938	89	8.09
Greek Government ..	6 % Feb. 1, 1968	85 1/2	7.10
Japanese Government	6 1/2 % Feb. 1, 1954	105 1/2	6.04
Kingdom of Italy.. ..	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	100 1/4	6.98
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 % July 1, 1954	63	10.20
Nord Railway Co. ..	6 1/2 % Oct. 1, 1950	106 1/2	6.03
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5 1/2 % Nov. 1, 1957	99 7/8	5.51
Oriental Development Co.	5 1/2 % Nov. 1, 1958	94 7/8	5.88
Paris - Lyons - Med. Railroad Co.	7 % Sept. 15, 1958	106 7/8	6.46
Republic of Costa Rica (Pacific Rwy.)	7 1/2 % Sept. 1, 1949	80	9.87
Republic of Finland ..	5 1/2 % Feb. 1, 1958	84 3/4	6.72
Republic of Peru . ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	80 1/2	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. w.w.	6 % Aug. 1, 1953	86	7.27
Saxon Public Works ..	6 1/2 % May 1, 1951	84 1/4	8.05
Saxon State Mortgage Institution	6 1/2 % Dec. 1, 1946	89 3/4	7.67
Toho Electric PowerCo. Notes (Japan)	6 % July 1, 1932	100 1/2	5.56
Tokyo ElectricLightCo. (Japan)..	6 % June 15, 1953	85 1/4	7.01
Ujigawa ElectricPower Co. (Japan)	7 % Mar. 15, 1945	101	6.89
U. S. of Brazil	6 1/2 % Oct. 1, 1957	55 1/4	—
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	30 1/4	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	68 3/4	—
Belgian National Rway. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock ..	6 % (AmericanSh.)	82 1/4	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	54 7/8	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	21	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. ..	Common Stock	31 1/2	—
Vacuum Oil Co.	Common Stock	54 1/2	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6 1/2 % July 1, 1944	83	8.71
CubanDominicanSugar Corp.	7 1/2 % Nov. 1, 1944	7 1/2	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement Corp.	7% Cum. Pfd. Stock	24	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6 1/2 % Sept. 1, 1959	50	—

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	73 3/8	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped ..	5 % 1913/60	68 1/4	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913/60	66 1/4	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	47 1/4	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	48	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway ..	5 % 1908/38	80 1/2	—
Hukuang Railway ..	5 % 1911/1951	28 1/2	—
TientsinPukowRailway	5 % 1908/09	26	—

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SALLY MAERSK, February 18.

Agents: Rioka Soko Kabushiki Kaisha.

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plan...	*Pls*	139
Wire Rope, Old.....	,,	382
Ironze and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipes and Tubes.....	,,	480
Nails, Wire	,,	810
Tobacco, Leaf.....	,,	2,400
Motor Passe ger Cars...	*Pcs.*	1
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	17,819
Turpentine, Vegetable...	,,	416

WICHITA, February 19.

(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.)

From U. S. of America.

Cement Asphalt	*Pls.*	1,649
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Wire	,,	76
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Sheets	,,	841
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	308
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,125
Oil, Mineral, Colza.....	*Galls.*	5,439
,, Transformer.....	,,	13,845
Paints:		
Enamels	,,	65
Varnishes.....	,,	20
Unclassed	,,	3,986

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, Feb. 19

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai...	*Bls.* 140 *Pls.*	137.56
Yellow, Ichang	,, 10 ,,	10.00
Silk Pongees, Honan...	,,	21.45
Brassware.....	,,	17
Linen Handkerchiefs, Embroidered	*Doz.*	8,411
Skins, Rabbit, Untanned	*Pcs.*	1,000

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, Feb. 20

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw ...	*Bls.* 1,000 *Pls.*	3,600
Cheese.....	,,	23
Canned Pineapples	,,	180
Cocoa Beans	,,	50
Coffee	,,	14
Grease.....	,,	147
Milk, Evaporated.....	,,	84
Pitch.....	,,	310
Shrimps, Dried.....	,,	81
Soda Ash.....	,,	840
,, Silicate of	,,	401
Lemons, Fresh.....	*Pcs.*	39,750
Motor-cars	,,	5

EMPRESS OF ASIA, Feb. 20.

(Agents: Canadian Pacific Railway Co.)

To U. S. of America

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Soochow *Bls.* 165 *Pls.*	164.56	
Yellow, Chungking, etc.....	,, 125 ,,	125.85
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled; and not Steam Filature:		
White, Hankow *Bls.* 1 *Pls.*		0.37
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Dairen ...	,, 50 ,,	32.32
Silk, Raw, Reeded from Doupions:		
Shanghai	,, 15 ,,	13.60
Silk Pongees, Honan.....	,,	9 95
Hats, Buntal Fibre	*Pcs.*	1.610
Skins, Raccon, Untanned	,,	2,000
,, Lamb	,,	3,000
,, Kid, Plates, Black	,,	1,616

CINGALESE PRINCE, Feb. 21.

(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Machinery, & Parts of *G. Units*		31,830

CINGALESE PRINCE, Feb. 21.

(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Waterproof Cloth, Rubbered	*Yds.*	111
Cotton, Raw ..... *Bls.* 250	*Pls*	900
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipes	,,	689
Pipe Fittings.....	,,	74
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,	337
Screws	,,	31
Sashes	,,	57
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings.....	,,	82
Borax	,,	252
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
50 per cent. strength...	,,	231
Ppaer, Wrapping.....	,,	7
Sulphur Black.....	,,	204
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	12,547
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	5,874
Turpentine, Vegetable...	,,	167
Cigarettes	*Mills*	100
Machinery, & Parts of	*G. Units*	19,859

SCOTTSBURG, February 23.

(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw *Bls.* 3,398	*Pls.*	10,227

SNESTAD, February 24.

(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw... *Bls.* 5,336	*Pls.*	14,496

PRESIDENT CREVELAND, February 24.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Motor-cycles	*Pcs.*	8
Timber; Laths.....	,,	150,000
Rubber Tires:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	*Pcs.*	35
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars.....	,,	144
Copper Ingots	*Pls.*	839
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,	840
Apples, Fresh	,,	204
Canned Apples.....	,,	16
Ammonia, Anhydrous...	,,	75
Bacon, in bulk.....	,,	4
Hams, in bulk.....	,,	8
Herrings, Salt	,,	24
Milk, Evaporated.....	,,	84
Paper, Writing	,,	36
Hats, Felt	*Doz.*	16
Machinery, & Parts of	*G. Units*	2,158

HALLANGER, February 25.

(Agents: Standard Oil Co.)

From U. S. of America

Gasolene, Mineral, inbulk	*Galls*	419,468
Stores, Marine:		
Gasolene, Mineral inbulk	,,	8,000

HEIAN MARU, February 26.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	*Pls.*	49
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	25
Gunpowders Ningpo...	,,	135
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai...	*Bls.* 30 *Pls.*	30.08
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Dairen etc.	,, 250 ,,	260.00
Silk Pongees Honan.....	,,	21.15
Antimony, Regulus	,,	420
Wool, Sheep's	,,	249
Hats, Buntal Fibre	*Pcs.*	3,600
Hats, Hemp	,,	3,600
Hats, Straw.....	,,	1,920
Skins, Rabbit, Untanned	,,	29,984

ROSEVILLE, February 26.

(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Grease	*Pls.*	65
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral..	*Galls.*	57,197
Timber:		
Laths.....	*Pcs.*	119 800
Logs, Softwood ...	*Sup. ft.*	101,462
Softwood, Ordinary, Sawn.....	,,	958,875
Softwood, Merchantable	,,	203,454

PRESIDENT GRANT, Feb. 26.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Soochow *Bls.* 225	*Fls.*	218.73
Yellow, Tsingtao, etc....	,, 95 ,,	92.55
Silk Piece Goods	,,	5.25
,, Pongees, Honan ...	,,	174.37
,, ,, Shautung	,,	35.63
Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	174
Hyson, Kiukiang.....	,,	59
Gunpowder, Kiuking	,,	45
Brassware.....	,,	26
Hair, Human.....	,,	15
Oil, Wood.....	,,	18,059
Skins, Goat, Untanned...	,,	269
,, Sheep, ,, ...	,,	17
,, Lamb, ,, ...	*Pcs.*	13,700
,, Raccon, Untanned	,,	1,000
,, Rabbit, ,, ...	,,	72,500
,, Weasel, with Tails, Untanned	,,	9,400
,, Dog, Dresse.....	,,	1,820
Hats, Rush	,,	88,805

COURAGEOUS, February 28.

(Agents: American Pionner Line.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Pongees, Honan ...	*Pls.*	8,25
Silk Pongees, Shantung...	,,	11.77

HENRITH CASTLE, Feb. 28.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw ... *Bls.* 800	*Pls.*	2,538
Cement, Asphaltic	,,	4,978
Grease	,,	43
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength...	,,	1,178
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,954
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	10,710
Typewriters	*Pcs.*	30
Groundnuts, in Shell ...	*Pls.*	1,013
,, Kernels ...	,,	188
Nutgalls.....	,,	420
Oil, Wood	,,	297
Seed, Sesamum.....	,,	2,520
Wool, Sheep's.....	,,	237
Skins, Weasel, Untanned	*Pcs.*	7,000
Eggs, Fresh	*Mills*	34

PRESIDENT VAN BUREN, March 3.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Waterproof Cloth, Rubbered	*Yds.*	998
Cotton Cordage	*Pls.*	42
,, Raw... *Bls.* 3,000	,,	10,370
,, Thread, Embroidery	,,	11
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Hoops	,,	158
Tinned Plates, Plain..	,,	444
Asphalt.....	,,	3,363
Barley Pearl.....	,,	23
Canned Asparagus	,,	215
,, Fruits, Table ...	,,	345
Flour, Corn	,,	19
Indigo Grains, Artificial:		
50 per cent. strength...	,,	209
Indigo Grains, Artificial:		
60 per cent. strength...	,,	40
Ink, Printing.....	,,	270
Milk, Evoporated.....	,,	168
,, Sugar.....	,,	168
Oranges, Fresh.....	,,	123
Paper, Document.....	,,	27
,, Writing.....	,,	17
Soda, Crystal, Concentrated	,,	162
Sugar, White	,,	150
Sulphur Black	,,	678
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	*Pcs.*	10
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	130
Typewriters	,,	4
Shoes.....	*Pairs.*	891
Canned Salmon	*Doz.*	20
,, Sardines	,,	320
Files.....	,,	320
Cigars	*Mills*	8
Lemons, ...	,,	2
Lacquer	*Galls.*	558
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	8,767
Sand-paper	*Reams*	4
Dyes, Aniline *Pkgs* 369	*G. Units.*	24,895
Infants' Foods	,,	681
Machinery	,,	60,087
Motor Cars and Trucks, Parts of	,,	3,875
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	,,	209,401

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